THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—No. 132. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 21.

The Alabama Claims—Minister Johnson Defines the Plan of Settlement—The English Elections—Important Spanish Address.

By an arrival at New York last night we have European advices to the 22d ult.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Elections—Liberal Majority in the Large Boroughs.

The following analysis, says the *Daily News* of the 21st, of the votes given in thirty-three of the largest boroughs proves beyond all doubt that the policy of Mr. Gladstone has the hearty approval of the great body of the people. The results given below are obtained by taking the return of the Liberal and the return of the Tory who polled the highest number of votes in each of the boroughs, and subtracting the smaller from the larger:—

	Absolute Liberal Majority.	
Metropolis—10 boroughs:—		
Liberal majorities	44,467	
Conservative majorities	1,064	
		43,403
Provinces—6 large boroughs:—		
Liberal majorities	39,214	
Conservative majorities	2,631	
		37,583
Provinces—10 next large boroughs —		
Liberal majorities	9,781	
Conservative majorities	3,375	
		6,406
		76,894
Provinces—7 boroughs same size, in which the Tories did not show themselves, the first candidates of which polled		54 730
Majority of Liberal voters in 33 largest constituencies		131,124

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE LARGEST TOWNS.

The following table shows the results of the elections in the largest constituencies of England and Scotland, and refutes the statement put forward by the Conservative press that the "great constituencies" have pronounced in favor of Ministers:—

	No. of Electors.	L.	C.		No. of Electors.	L.	C.
Glasgow	47,400	3	...	Chelsea	17,400	2	...
Manchester	45,400	2	...	Wolverhampton	16,000	2	...
Birmingham	42,300	2	...	Wednesbury	15,612	1	...
Hackney	40 615	2	...	Greenwich	15,558	2	...
Liverpool	36,558	1	2	Salford	14 879	...	2
Marylebone	35,575	2	...	Dundee	14,793	2	...
Leeds	35,400	2	1	Merthyr Tydvil	14,377	2	...
Lambeth	33,574	2	...	Holl	12 046	2	...
Southwark	17,791	2	...	Oldham	13 000	2	...
Tower Hamlets	32 000	2	...	Nottingham	12 909	...	2
Finsbury	31 759	2	...	Bolton	12 650	...	2
Sheffield	29,958	2	...	Norwich	12,0 0	1	1
Bristol	21,103	2	...	Sunderland	11,764	2	...
Edinburgh	20,779	2	...				
Bradford	20,581	2	...				
Westminster	18,879	1	1				
London	18,196	3	1	Total		53	18

The Alabama Claims—Hon. Reverdy Johnson Defines the Basis of Settlement.

On November 20 Hon. Reverdy Johnson was voted an address by the Corporation of the town of Brighton. He replied to it as follows:—

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Brighton:—Accept my best thanks for the honor done me by your address. Peace between your country and my own is so essential to the interests and prosperity of both, that even the possible hazard of its disturbance could not fail to awaken the solicitude of all reflecting, humane, and Christian men. The causes, one which dates prior to 1812, the other to 1846, and the third to the years of our late civil war, owing to circumstances beyond the control of Mr. Adams, and which, wise and discreet as he was, it was not within his power to remove. My commission commenced under a more favorable state of things. Our domestic troubles were at an end, and the integrity of our Government was placed upon a firm and enduring basis.

It was natural, therefore, that your Government should be anxious, as was my own, to arrange at the earliest moment every existing difficulty. Lord Stanley and myself entered upon our negotiations with a settled purpose to adjust everything upon terms consistent with the rights and honor of both nations. That being our determination, it is not at all surprising that we accomplished it to the fullest extent.

The first cause of trouble, and one of the most perilous and of the longest duration, was the rights of our naturalized citizens. Coeval almost with the origin of your courts, it was held that the allegiance of nativity was perpetual. This was directly opposite to the view of the citizens of the United States, and I believe to the general sentiments of almost all Continental Europe. The Constitution of the United States in this particular accords with that sentiment. It vests in Congress the power to pass laws of naturalization, and that power was exercised at the earliest period. The condition, among others, upon which a native of any other country could become a citizen of the United States was, that he should renounce absolutely his original allegiance. But, as I have said, his right to do so was uniformly denied by your judiciary, thus compelling such a citizen to violate his obligations to the United States, and to deprive him of his rights as a citizen of that country.

Your Government acted upon this doctrine previous to 1812 by impressing out of our ships our naturalized citizens. This constituted one of the causes of the war of that year, and, although the doctrine was not surrendered by the Treaty of Ghent, it was never afterward practically acted upon.

It is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stanley and myself, and so settled that it cannot hereafter give trouble to either Government, and I am glad to add that it has received the approval of the Executives of each. The naturalized is placed upon the same footing in all respects as the native citizen.

The second cause was as to the true running of one of the lines which divides your possessions and ours, as described in the treaty between us of 1846. This at one time rendered a war almost imminent. All danger from that source is removed by the second protocol, agreed to by his Lordship and myself, and which has also the approval of the two Executives.

The third and the only other cause of trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this have arisen most of the claims made by your citizens upon my Government, and my fellow-citizens upon yours; the latter known by the general name of the Alabama claims.

The convention which we have recently agreed to (and which, I have no doubt, will be approved by both Governments) provides that these are to be settled by a board of four commissioners, two to be appointed by each Government.

In the event of their not deciding by a majority for or against any claim other than an Alabama one, the decision is to be made by an umpire chosen by themselves. In regard to the Alabama claims the arrangement is somewhat different.

Before these are to be considered by the Commissioners, the two Governments are to agree upon the head of some foreign Government as an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fail to come to a unanimous decision for or against it.

This arbitrator, however, is to adjudge only the question of liability.

If he rule that question against your Government, the amount due to each claimant is to be ascertained by a majority of the Commissioners. If he rule in favor of your Government, the claim is to be perpetually barred.

You will thus see, gentlemen, that all the sources of trouble have been closed, and so completely, that they can never again be opened.

The two nations, therefore, have before them an unclouded prospect of an enduring peace, and of all the advantages, material, social, and political, certain to result from it. And it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the announcement of these results should have been hailed with satisfaction and delight by the people of both nations.

For the settlement of these various and dangerous controversies the two countries are more indebted to the enlightened spirit of their respective Governments and to Lord Stanley than to me.

All agree that it was a paramount obligation, due to the Christian civilization of the age, that war between two such countries could never be even excused, much less justified, if to be avoided in any way other than by the abandonment of national rights or the surrender of national honor. And may we not hope that what has been done in this instance will be an example, having a potential influence in preserving the peace of the world?

I remain, gentlemen, with high regard, your obliged and grateful servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Brighton, Nov. 19.

SPAIN.

An Important Electoral Address.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The oracle has spoken. The stillness of early morning, that indescribable period when a great city lies between sleeping and waking, was broken to-day by the shrill voices of a thousand newsvenders, proclaiming that the *Correspondencia* had published an *supplemento extraordinario*. This supplement contained the "Manifesto de Conciliacion" of the progressistas, democrats, and unionistas to the electors. It bears the signatures of nineteen well-known public men, with the addition of those of the editors of fifteen of the principal newspapers of Madrid. It commences by stating that the electoral law being now published, and the gathering of the popular assemblies being proximate, it is the duty of all good sons of the nation to manifest truthfully, firmly, and quietly, their ideas upon the great question they will shortly be called upon to settle with irrevocable sentence—the new destinies of the country. It then lays down as principles to be adopted by the National party what was promulgated at Cadiz, repeated by all the juntas, and expressed by all the Republicans and Democrats in their discourses to the public, viz:—

"The sovereignty of the nation, universal suffrage, consecration of that sovereignty and origin of all power.

"All rights and liberties which retain to every citizen his dignity and titles.

"Individual security and suppression of all arbitrary acts.

"Inviolability of domicile and of correspondence.

"Right of public meeting and peaceful association for all rational ends.

"Liberty of the press.

"Freedom of education.

"Religious liberty, consecrating and guaranteeing forever the right of conscience.

"Unity of legislation and of statutes; trial by jury."

The manifesto then passes on to speak of the immense problem which, for the first time, the nation is called upon to solve by the votes of all its citizens—what the Cortes Constituyentes is to build upon the ruined throne of the Bourbons; a problem which may be or may not be solved by elements peculiar to the situation, by the superior exigencies of the present, or by the inflexible conditions of the future. The writers then proceed to say that in their judgment the form of government should not be that of elaborate systems, nor of scientific deductions, if they would have it on a firm basis, if they desire its duration and subsistence. That they had in the first place to preserve the integrity of the national proclamations: then to associate true liberty with order, and to extend the hand to all who had contributed to the destruction of the Bourbon domination, for the least schism between them would doubtless be the ruin of the revolution. The pith of the whole follows:—

"Taking into account the grave state of affairs, the habits and spirit of the country, and considering its welfare paramount to everything, they do not hesitate to say that, in their judgment, the monarchical form of government is that which adapts itself with irresistible force to the consolidation of liberty and the requirements of the revolution, which has been consummated not by the impulse of one, but by the concerted action of the three great liberal parties. But not a monarchy like that which has fallen, not a monarchy of right divine or of family origin, not a monarchy which considers itself superior to the nation and makes its sovereignty and liberty impossible. Such monarchy is for ever dead in Spain. Our monarchy, on the contrary, the one we are going to vote for, is a monarchy born of the people, consecrated by universal suffrage, symbolic of the sovereignty of the nation, which will consolidate all liberties and will personify all the rights of citizenship, superior to all institutions and to all powers. It is a monarchy which radically destroys the right divine and the supremacy of one family over the nation—a monarchy surrounded by democratic institutions; in short, a popular monarchy. We shall vote unanimously for such a monarchy; some of us because we always have professed this principle, and love the traditions of our country; others, because we are convinced that the establishment of a movable power at this moment would be a constant source of danger to peace and liberty, even though we believe that Democratic principles are logical in their form, and that the great tendency of civilization is towards the abolition of all hereditary and permanent powers. With these ideas we will go to the electoral urns, and offer anew the example of our union."

Such is the spirit of this electoral address, but in case it should fail to secure the end aimed at, the signers propose, as the Provisional Government did, to abide by the fiat of the nation, attested by the suffrage of the people. They conclude by saying that, as that suffrage has been a solemn compact, they declare, with their hands upon their hearts, that they will obey, sustain, and defend, by their adhesion, whatever the Cortes may decide.

GENERAL GRANT.

The President Elect in Boston—Visit to the Waltham Watch Works—The General in Cambridge.

A despatch from Boston yesterday says:—This morning's Boston *Herald* has the following affecting narrative:—

"Captain Grant he came to town
To place his son in college;
For Boston, sir, just set it down,
Is noted for its knowledge.

"Now all the patriotic hacks
Who hope to serve the nation,
Contrived a plan as neat as wax,
To make a demonstration.

"They made a programme, very nice,
With every Boston notion,
Including drives upon the land
And sails upon the ocean;

"With Bunker Hill and Chesnut Hill,
And banquets in profusion,
And eke the School Ship, will he nill—
A Boston 'institution.'

"When everything had been arranged
As slick as a tea-party,
They thought they'd send to Captain Grant
A salutation hearty.

"They told him what they meant to do
And how they came to do so,
Because he 'fit' in the war,'
And put the Rebels through so.

"But Captain Grant he smelt a mice,
And said he couldn't see 't:
He had no doubt 'twas very nice,
But didn't want to spree it.

"Now all the patriots are sore,
And make loud lamentation,
For Captain Grant they cannot bore
With any demonstration.'"

General Grant arrived in the city at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, and was at once driven to the St. James Hotel, where, at noon, he received a Committee of the City Council. In the afternoon, the General, accompanied by the Mayor and several other city officials, visited Waltham and inspected the works of the American Watch Company. This was done on invitation of General Banks, acting for Mr. Roobins, the President of the Company. The visit was very gratifying to General Grant, who viewed with eager interest the various departments of the establishment. He asked many questions about the process of watchmaking. On returning to the city, General Grant was driven to the residence to the Hon. David Sears, in Beacon street, where he dined with the Presidential electors, Governor Bullock, Lieutenant-Colonel Claflin, and a few others. The dinner was sumptuous and elegant, and several hours were spent at the board. No speeches were delivered. At the conclusion of the dinner, General Grant dropped in upon the Temple Club, in West street, and then returned to the St. James, and shortly afterwards retired. During the afternoon and evening many persons called at the hotel to pay their respects, but failed to see the President elect.

General Grant's purpose in visiting New England is not, as has been stated in some quarters, merely to place one of his sons in Harvard College, but also to personally examine a number of the leading manufactures in this section of the country. This he has never had the opportunity to do until now. In pursuance of this end, he will go to Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, and other manufacturing cities. He desires to travel with as little parade and nonsense as possible.

General Grant visited Harvard University this forenoon, and examined with deep interest the leading features of that institution, and received a flattering reception from authorities and students. This evening a superb dinner was given in his honor at the St. James Hotel. He was introduced to the City Council. About eighty gentlemen were seated at the table, General Comstock being present. At the close of the dinner Mayor Shurtleff proposed Grant's health in a brief speech, and the company responded in the usual manner. General Grant in reply said:—

"Gentlemen of the City Council—I thank you for this kind reception."

The company separated at an early hour. Governor Harrington and wife having been introduced to General Grant to-day, invited him to New Hampshire, but he declined the invitation. To-morrow morning he visits Lowell, and gives a public reception at the St. James in the afternoon. He goes hence on Saturday morning, and will reach New York on Saturday night.

THE DISFRANCHISED.

The Strong-minded Ask for their Rights

At the Women's Suffrage Association of New Jersey, held on Wednesday, after memorializing the Legislatures of the several States and Congress to pass a law granting the franchise to women, a Mr. Treal offered the following:—

BLOW! BUGLE, BLOW!

Resolved, That the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, of which this is the first anniversary, is only another name for the New Jersey human suffrage association; for woman's equal humanity asserts woman's equal rights, and woman's equal rights culminate in her right to suffrage—the right guaranteeing all other rights, and without which they do not and cannot exist.

STAND! THE GROUND'S YOUR OWN, MY BRAVES!

Resolved, That instead of this being the first anniversary of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, it ought to be ninety-second. Ninety-two years ago, on the Fourth of July, this State declared all human beings equal, and all just governments founded on the consent of the governed; so that by the very constituting law of the State, every woman since has been solemnly invested with the suffrage.

SPIT ON IT!

Resolved, That New Jersey, in having deprived woman of the suffrage, has spit on the great act which made herself a State; her whole exclusion of the female sex from participation in government has been literally, and by way of loftiest pre-eminence, unconstitutional!

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

Resolved, That it is idle to claim that woman has any rights till she has the ballot to enforce and compel those rights; till that time what is called her right is only a privilege existing by sufferance.

LAY ON, MACDUFF!

Resolved, "Who wants to be free, themselves must strike the blow:" woman must herself stand forth and take her rights—take the suffrage; she can do it; she is half, and she is queen; and the moment she, as a sex, advances to the polls and exacts to vote, that moment she will vote!

THE SUBLIME AND UTTER END.

Resolved, That the same moment that sees woman vote will see all men glad to have her—converted by her coming; they will welcome her and bless her, as her coming blesses them; both parties will rejoice together, and their *union* in governing will work out good to all, even the establishment of justice and the abolition of wrong; and this is the sublime and utter end of woman suffrage.

COME ALL! COME ALL! BOTH GREAT AND SMALL!

Resolved, Come all, both men and women, and haste the consummation!

SOUND THE TRUMPET!

Resolved, That we offer these resolutions to the press of the whole nation.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Money Market to-day was more active through a very fair inquiry, but the demand was fully met. The rate on call loans on mixed collaterals was seven per cent., and on Governments six. Upon the latter there were exceptions both ways, at five and at seven. In the morning the inquiry was quite active, and lenders were firm in asking the full legal rate. Later in the day they were satisfied with six, and balances toward the close of banking hours were placed at five. The loans at this last mentioned figure were few enough to be called exceptionable, so that the properly quotable rate is six to seven per cent. More money is going to the South and West, particularly to the vicinity of New Orleans. A great deal of the cotton crop has been now getting to the seaboard. Currency is now called for to pay for what has been suddenly moved.

"The day in the gold board was a repetition of yesterday in steadiness and dullness. The price opened at 135, declined to 134⅞, and advanced to 135¼, the closing rate. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank were quite limited. The gross clearings were:—$47,385,000 the gold balances $1,811,972, and the currency balances $2 745,262. The Bremen steamer took out $168,000 in specie. The Government gold brought $136 01 which was a very fair price, and near the market figure. Sub-Treasurer Van Dyck has expressed the opinion that the present series of Government sales will be the last of this year. The loaning rate showed a plentiness of cash gold. It ranged from flat for borrowing to 3½ to 4 per cent. for carrying."

From the Tribune.

"Money was steady at 6@7 per cent. on call. At the close loans were made at 5 per cent. on Governments. Commercial paper is steady at 7@9 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is lower, owing to free offers of cotton bills. London, 60 days, 109½@109⅝; London, sight 109½@109⅝; Paris, long, 5 17½@5 16¼; Paris, short, 5 16@5 15¾; Antwerp 5 2 @5 17½; Swiss, 5 20@5 17½; Hamburg, 36; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅝@41; Bremen, 78⅛@78¾; Berlin, 71⅝@72⅜."

"The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount 1½ per cent. The minimum rate is now 3 per cent. The weekly report of the Bank made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £ 69,0 0 since last week.

"The Stock Exchange this morning decided that the holders of the last issue of North Carolina bonds, supposed to be illegal, must keep them which reverses the decision of a few days ago, requiring the sellers to receive back the bonds and return the money received for them. Two millions of these bonds have been issued by the State Treasurer, and apparently a large proportion of them have been marketed. The bonds were issued to the Chatham Railroad Company; but without the authorization of the late Convention, which, it is held, was necessary to their legality. The doubtful bonds number from 1200 to 3200, comprising 2000 bonds at $1000 each."

—A Kentucky constable shot a man dead as a new way of collecting a debt. He was shortly after shot by his victim's son.

A CARD.

The Difficulty Between General Howard and Dr. H. V. Boynton.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*.—SIR:—A card in your journal this morning, signed "Edgar Ketchum," contains the following, personal to myself, which is so crowded with errors that it cannot be allowed to go unnoticed:—

Dr. Boynton spoke no word against General Howard in the council, the proceedings of which were wholly unmarked by any asperity. After an adjournment on Dr. Boynton, a reporter, did approach General Howard with a question, considered offensive, and he was calmly rebuked. The young man then said that if the General had two arms he would strike him. The General replied in tones which I think must fill the young man with remorse, "You ought not to belittle me."

The statement that General Howard and Dr. Boynton have exchanged no words whatever since the council first met is entirely correct. The facts concerning the altercation between General Howard and myself will show that Mr. Ketchum's ideas of a "calm rebuke" are somewhat peculiar, and that whatever his general ability may be, as "a reporter," he is a sad failure. These facts are as follows:—After an adjournment of the council, I was on my way out of the church, and while passing through a crowd which had collected in the area about the pulpit, I heard some one retailing charges against my father, Dr. Boynton. Naturally enough I stopped, and as I did a person replied to the speaker:—'General Howard you know these charges are frivolous, and even your own friends pronounce them so." General Howard answered that they expected to prove them, and was continuing with unfounded statements about Dr. Boynton, when the altercation to which Mr. Ketchum alludes began—not by any 'question," but by my making the following assertion:—"And I know that General Howard himself has said that the charges are frivolous." This I repeated, and added that I made the statement upon my honor. General Howard answered that it was false, and that a man who would write malicious lies for the newspapers had no honor to lose. General Howard further "calmly rebuked" me by saying excitedly that all I had said and written was wholly, wilfully, and maliciously false. To this I said, as excitedly as any one wishes to believe, that General Howard was at perfect liberty to call me a liar as often as he pleased; that he had but one arm, and I was not cowardly enough to attack him as I certainly should if he had two, and that if any of his friends would make the statement he had, I would settle with them at once. General Howard then repeated his accusations of falsehood in still more pointed terms. I made substantially the same reply, and added that the members of the council must understand that there was no member on the side of the majority who would call any one a liar, for any cause, in the audience room of the church. With this I left.

It is just to the church, though perhaps unnecessary to add, that I am not connected with it. As to those "tones," and that "remorse," Mr. Ketchum would do well to reserve them for his next work of fiction. Yours respectfully,

H. V. BOYNTON.

Washington, November 27.

MARINE LOSSES.

The Statistics for November.

We publish below a table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-two vessels. Of this number, four were steamers; four were ships; four were barks; six were brigs, and fifteen were schooners. Of the above, three were burned; two sunk, after collision; two are missing, supposed to be lost; and one abandoned. The total value of the property lost, burned, and missing, is estimated at one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars:—

Name.	From.	For.
STEAMERS.		
Matanzas	Savannah	New York, *b.*
Marmion	Savannah	New York, *s. c.*
Star of the Union	New Orleans	Philadelphia.
Miami	Cedar Keys	Mobile.
SHIPS.		
Lawrence	San Francisco	New York, *b.*
Hellespont	Newcastle, N.S.W.	San Francisco.
Corinthian	Whaler of N. B.	
J. F. Patten	Akyab	Bremen.
BARKS.		
Swallow	Bangalore	S. Francisco, *m.*
Alleta	Terra Nova	New York.
J Dwyer (Br.)	Cienfuegos	Antwerp, *s. c.*
Chimborez	Tobasco	Queenstown.
BRIGS.		
Stephen Duncan	New York	Marseilles.
Ballot Box	New York	Galveston.
Julia	New York	Demerara, *m.*
B. Sutton	Morant Key	Jamaica.
R Payson (Br)	Picton, N. S.	Boston.
Mary Plumer	Norfolk	Demerara.
SCHOONERS.		
Ocean Queen	St. Jean's, N. B.	Boston, *b.*
H. A. Weeks	Boston	Philadelphia.
Kate Forehand	Fish River	New York.
Martha M.	Pensacola	New Orleans.
Only Son	Bangor	Boston.
W. & B. Douglas	Middletown	Philadelphia.
William Loper	Port Johnson	Boston, *c.*
Amaranth	Of Digby, N. S.	
Eugenie	Mexico	Galveston.
Ringleader	Fisherman, of	Provincetown.
Lynchburg	Norfolk	Port Spain.
Express	Eden	Rockland.
Advance	New Orleans	Pass Cavallo.
Libbie C. (Br)	Windsor, N. S.	
S. V. Coonan	Portland	St. John, N. B.

	Vessels.	Losses.
Total losses for January	43	$2,439,709
Total losses for February	32	1 648,0 0
Total losses for March	30	1,478,800
Total losses for April	41	1,641,0 0
Total losses for May	22	519,600
Total losses for June	22	1,364 0 0
Total losses for July	6	202,000
Total losses for August	25	941,0 0
Total losses for September	29	1,098 600
Total losses for October	23	971,500
Total losses for November	32	1,526,500
Total losses for eleven months	318	$14,196,800
Same period in 1867	336	21,746 200
Same period in 1866	316	27,132,800
Same period in 1865	419	29,010,800

Vessels marked *b* were burned; those marked *s c* sunk after collision; those marked *a* were abandoned; and those marked *m* are missing, supposed lost.

VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburgians and General Stoneman's Report.

At a meeting in Lynchburg, Va., the following preamble and resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, General George Stoneman, Commandant First Military District, State of Virginia, in a recent report submitted by him to General U. S. Grant, setting forth that the offices to which appointments have been made, and to be made hereafter, cannot be filled by competent and respectable Union men in the State; *and whereas*, the facts existing do not warrant any such assumption upon the part of General Stoneman, especially as to this district, where applications have frequently been made by men of undoubted loyalty and fair capacity, which were invariably rejected unless indorsed by and pressed by men from this section who were decided opponents of the Reconstruction acts and the authority of the United States, thus retaining in office disloyal men to the exclusion of those who were of undoubted loyalty and of equal capacity; and *whereas*, he tendency of these proceedings upon the part of General Stoneman and those acting with him has been to discourage loyalty and offer, as it were, a premium to disloyalty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the loyal people of the county of Campbell, assembled in their rooms in the city of Lynchburg, this 25th day of November, 1868:—

First, That we enter our earnest and solemn protest against the position taken by General Stoneman, Commandant First Military District, State of Virginia, feeling every assurance that the position is not tenable from the facts existing.

Second. That a sufficient number of loyal men can be found in this State, and especially in this district, whose qualifications as honest, faithful, and efficient men entitle them not only to hold the civil offices in the State, but to the confidence and respect of the community in which they might be called upon to serve.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	130¾	West. Union Tel.	37¼
N. Y. and E. R.	38	Cleve. & Toledo R.	101⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	98¼	Toledo & Wab.	58
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.	66¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Adams Express	49
Chi. and N. W. com.	85¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88½	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	108¼	Tenn. 6s, new	68¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	111¾	Gold	135½

Market dull.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Case of Hester Vaughan—A Fatal Collision in Ohio—The Press and Bench at War in Indiana—Burning of a Theatre.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

Ladies Urging the Pardon of Hester Vaughn.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—A committee of ladies from New York called upon the Governor this morning to urge the pardon of Hester Vaughn. They were courteously informed that their action had long since been quietly anticipated by thousands of humane and philanthropic citizens, mostly ladies, of Pennsylvania, and any further agitation of the subject was unnecessary, as the case was thoroughly understood and his action determined upon.

FROM INDIANA.

Unwarranted Action of a Judge—A Fight Between the Bench and Press—The Young Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—This city was considerably excited during yesterday over the struggle between the editors of the *Daily Journal* and *Sentinel* on the one side and Judge Chapman, of the Criminal Court, on the other, growing out of the publication of the testimony in the Young murder trial, now in progress in this city. The Judge ordered the papers not to publish it. The papers did publish it, and yesterday the Judge arrested the reporters of the *Journal* and *Sentinel* and fined them twenty-five dollars each. He then issued attachments for the editors of the *Journal* and *Sentinel*. They appeared, and it appeared that the Judge was going to try them without any complaint having been filed against them.

The editors demurred to such a proceeding. As the Court could have no judicial knowledge of this contempt, they were discharged, but in a few moments an affidavit was prepared, and attachments were again issued. But one of the editors was found, and the proceedings were postponed until to-day. The whole city is excited at the conduct of the Court in forbidding the publication of the testimony; and the belief is rapidly gaining ground that the case is to be smuggled through, and the accused acquitted through the influence of money. The Judge ordered all of the reporters of the city papers from the room, but they will nevertheless appear to-day with full reports of yesterday's proceedings. The papers maintain that the Judge has exceeded his authority, and they propose to fight it out in this line.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burning of the Theatre Comique.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A fire broke out this morning at 3 o'clock in the Theatre Comique on Broadway. The flames were extinguished, however, before the building was very badly damaged, with the exception of the stage and scenery, which was nearly all destroyed. The amount of loss and cause of fire are not yet ascertained. The damage is mostly through the flooding of the floors by the firemen. Mr. William Horace Lingard, the mimic, was the lessee, and loses heavily in costumes, wardrobes, etc.

FROM CLEVELAND.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—A passenger train ran into a freight train last night, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, at Townsend Station, killing Barney Patton, head brakesman, and a passenger whose name is unknown, and injuring several. The cause of the accident was a misplaced switch.

Progress of the Work on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Work on the Central Pacific Railroad is rapidly progressing, and no interruption is anticipated this winter. The last branch of the Northern Missouri Railroad to the Minesville Junction of the Cameron Road was completed three days ago. Trains have since been running regularly over it.

The Progress of Weston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

YARMOUTH, Me., Dec. 4.—The pedestrian Weston left this village at 9 o'clock this morning. He expects to reach Portland about half-past 11 o'clock this forenoon. He was feeling well, and walked along very briskly and happy.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 4—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾@92¾; United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74. Erie, 26¼. Illinois Central, 96¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 38¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4.—United States Five-twenties closed last night at 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales to-day of probably 10,000 bales; sales of the week 85,000 bales; of which 23,000 were for export, and 14 000 for speculation. Stock, 368,000 bales, whereof 44,000 bales are American. Flour, 25s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 4—A. M.—The increase in the Bank of France is 13,000,000 francs since last week.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—P. M.—Cotton quiet; stock afloat 254,000 bales, of which 78,000 bales are American. Lard flat. Pork dull. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 4—P. M.—Turpentine firmer, but not higher.

HAVRE, Dec. 4—P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—2:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy. Wheat dull; red Western, 9s. 4d. Corn dull. Peas, 46s.

The Portland Fire.

PORTLAND, Dec. 4.—The loss by the destruction of Neal E. Dow & Son's tannery, last night, is estimated at $30,000. The property was insured for $22,500, as follows:—Security Insurance Company, $5000; and $2500, each in the Phœnix, Ætna, Putnam, Norwich, People's, Monumental, and Atlantic offices.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the money market. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54, no change; Little Schuylkill at 46, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25@25¼, a decline of ¼. 67 was bid for Norristown; 34½ for North Pennsylvania; 55¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 30 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 17 was bid for Tenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123. 30 was bid for Manufacturers'; 72½ for City; 64 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¾@28⅝; 30 was bid for Morris Canal; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	c&p 100	$2000 W Pa R bs guar.	78
$2000	do. N. d b.	18.100	75 sh C & A m.	18..13⅝
$2000 Pa 6s W Lcp	c.	10	4 sh Far & Mech B.	124
$10 0 Pa 6s, 5 series	107¾	96 sh Penna R.	64
$ 600	do. 2 ser	c.	10	5 sh Minehill.	57
$1000	do. 2 ser	c.	10	21 sh Lit Sch R.	c.	46
$5000 Pa R 1 m 6s	10	100 sh Leh N.	960.	23⅝
$ 600	do. 2 m 6s	96¼	100	do.	23⅝
$3000 Pa cp 6s	98	300	do.	18.	26⅛
$ 500 Leh 6s, gold L.	94	100 sh Read.	830.	45⅛
$2000 Leh V R n b, cp	91⅝	100	do.	c.	45⅝
$5 00	do.	91⅝	100	do.	45⅝
$1000 Leh N 6s, '84	82⅝	200	do.	b10.	45⅞
$3000 Read 6s, '42-36	93			

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	135¼	11:50 A. M.	135⅝
11:18 "	135¼	12:00 M.	135⅝
11:35 "	135⅛	12:30 P. M.	135⅜
11:37 "	135¼	12:37 "	135⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115¼; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 108@108½; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, new, 110¼@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@110½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 135¼@135¾. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¾@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 107¼@108⅛; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110¾; do. 1868, 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 135¼@135⅝.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 111¼@111½; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅝@108¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, 110¼@110¾; do., 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 135¼.

—The coal tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending Dec. 3, inst., inclusive, was.....33 248 09 tons.
Corresponding week last year.....32 362 16 "
Increase for the week.....885 13 "
For the season to Dec. 3, 1868.....979 863 17 "
For the season to Dec. 3, 1867.....1017,947 19 "
Decrease for the year.....38,084 02 "

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant Searching for a Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The cabinet-making cliques of the Republican party are busily at work all over the country framing a Cabinet for General Grant. It is amusing to witness the activity and excitement the discussion of the subject occasions in the Republican papers. The Chicago organ, supposed to be speaking *ex cathedrâ*, sets up one man one day and another man the next. The last trotted out was the Hon. Ben Wade for Postmaster-General. But no matter who may be at the top of the heap as the Western man for the Cabinet at any time, the inevitable Washburne always turns up. As for Ben Wade being made Postmaster-General, the idea is preposterous. He is a good man enough; but Horace Greeley is already on the slate for that place. Other Western cliques put in claims for General Schenck, Senator Sherman, General Rawlins, Representative Wilson, and a score of others for any position that may be open; therefore there will be no difficulty in General Grant selecting his entire Cabinet from the West if he be so minded.

Then, again, there are a Stanton clique, with headquarters in Washington; Sumner and Wilson cliques, with headquarters in Boston; the New York quadruple cliques, answering alike for the North, South, East, and West, and ready to take the entire job of cabinet-making for the new administration at a heavy discount. Of course there are, besides the above, the Pennsylvania high tariff clique, the Down East shipping clique, the bondholders' clique, the Pacific Railroad or California clique, the army and navy clique—which is a strong one—the annexation or filibustering clique, and we do not know how many more, all ready to push before General Grant a representative man for a place in his Cabinet.

Meanwhile, like Diogenes with his lantern in search of an honest man, General Grant goes quietly on a tour of inspection in search of Cabinet material. He writes no letters asking the views of this or that personage upon political measures, but makes a personal reconnoissance for himself. He leaves Washington, reaches Philadelphia, and after meeting Macalester, of the fine old revolutionary Scotch stock, takes a social bite of haggis with his Scotch friends of the St. Andrew's Society, and finally drives with his friend, General Rucker, to the latter's private residence in West Philadelphia. He arrives in New York and goes to the private residence of Mr. John C. Hamilton, a descendant of the fine old Hamilton family of the Revolution, especially famous for its original notions about finance. He reaches Boston, and makes Mr. Charles Francis Adams, another descendant of one of the fine old families of the Revolution, his confidential communicant. He gives a public reception at the St. James; but the drawing-room doors of the learned, the opulent, the aristocratic of the Hub fly open as if by magic to welcome the hero. Old Harvard gravely nods its welcome, Bunker Hill Monument cheerily bows a greeting, and the Cradle of Liberty rocks with a new joy at his approach. Here he will ascertain all that New England expects, and a little more, at the hands of his administration. He may have a talk with Sumner; but according to the Chicago oracle the interview will be more "polite than friendly." Returning—if the original programme be carried out—General Grant will call upon General Burnside, in Providence, and hold a friendly chat with his old comrade, in common with other Rhode Islanders of distinction; for Rhode Island, small as it is, has always been famed for its men of talent, wealth, and influence.

Thus by personal inspection and conversation, by a practical reconnoissance of the whole field, will General Grant ascertain who are the best men for the position of Cabinet advisers, whose ideas (upon finance particularly) agree with his own, and who may be willing to carry out his own decided views and policy. In this tour we pray that General Grant may be more successful than poor old Diogenes was when searching for an honest man, and find, what the country has sadly needed for many years, an honest Cabinet.

Lincoln Monument.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

We notice in the papers that some ambitious architect has at last planned a monument for the renowned President who shuffled off this mortal coil at Washington, and who was, for political effect, carted like a side-show from the City of Magnificent Distances to his final home at Springfield, Ill. The cost of the monument is to be two hundred thousand dollars, and several years are to elapse before the same will be completed, under the superintending care of the genius who has designed the same.

If ever a man deserved a monument it was Lincoln. He erected all over this land, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, monuments to his cupidity, imbecility, inefficiency, and despotism, and it is very fitting that his dupes and victims—that the American people, who suffered so much from his hands and by his life—should still further bleed for the erection of a tower, like that proposed in the days of Babel, to commemorate not his virtues, but the wrongs he inflicted upon his unhappy country. Presuming that there are many panels upon the aforesaid monument, we would suggest to the committee which has the matter in charge a few designs which may have escaped the mind of the one who planned the same.

We would suggest on one panel a picture of a divided country which was once at peace and prosperous—divided by the abolition party through its interference with constitutional rights. On another a picture of the States, the provinces, or despotisms now existing in the South, under the iron heel of Grant and the Rump Congress, which wars upon the people of the subdued section, not for the benefit of the country, but for the enrichment of the bondholders of New England, who are day by day boasting that they hold as their slaves the poor white men of the North, South, and West.

We would suggest as a design for another panel the enormous national debt created, not to save the country, but to carry on the murderous crusade for cotton and negroes, for the benefit of Lincoln's pets and hirelings—the offscourings of creation, the picked-up humanities from the tan-vaults, gutters, prisons, saloons, and groggeries of the land. We would suggest as another panel a picture representing the slaying of soldiers in the South in the raids for cotton, mules, and household goods, for the benefit of the homes of the *loyal* and Christian churches of the religious in the North.

On another panel we would represent the immortal Lincoln with his legs crossed, poking his fingers into the ribs of staid and stolid statesmen, as he endeavored to impress them with a sense of his genius in the line of telling nasty, smutty, vulgar stories, the good people, the pious people, the children of the land, all being taught to look up to him, the most vulgar and profane of all, as a pattern saint for them to copy after. On another panel we should represent the pulpit orators of the land; a procession of long-haired, whining-faced, uplifting-eyes, white-chokered gentry, who have been set apart and ordained to preach Christ, and Him crucified, but who, like Beecher and other clerical hypocrites of the country, forsake the cause of Christ for that of the nigger; who think more of politics than religion; and who turn the temples dedicated to the worship of Almighty God into caucus-rooms and political pothouses.

On another panel we would picture the bondholders who pay no taxes, who ride in their elegant carriages, who sleep in their elegant homes, who drink costly wines, who occupy front seats at the opera, and who live on the money wrung by radical taxation from the honest laborers of the land, no matter whether they be black or white, native or foreign born. On another panel it would be a good idea to place pictures of the Freedmen's Bureau and of the lazy blacks of the South, who are not capable of supporting themselves, but who must be fed at the expense of the laborers of the North, and yet who, by radical legislation, are made lawmakers of the country, and for whom the entire energies of the nation for the past ten years have been exerted.

On another panel we would represent the profits made by the plough-holders of the land after they have been ribbed for the benefit of the bondholders, the negroes, the standing army, the speculators, and the contractors, who grow rich as radicalism grows strong. This panel would be the smallest of the lot, for the profits made by these people, after paying for the support of the ones who fatten upon their earnings, would be so little that it would hardly be worth a panel at all. On another panel should be a picture of Lincoln riding over a battle-field, and asking Marshal Lamon to sing him "Dan Tucker," or some other song, that the cries of the wounded soldiers might not penetrate his ears, for there is nothing like being jolly and joyful at all times and under all circumstances!

On another panel a representation of Mrs. Lincoln selling her old clothes at auction. On another panel we should have some drunken members of the "God and morality" party in council at at Willard's Hotel. Or we should have a picture of Hiram teaching the aborigines of the Pacific their letters; or a picture of the black scoundrels of Tennessee, at the instigation of Brownlow, murdering inoffensive woman and children there. Hurry up the monument; built it high and build it quickly. If you will only have it erected in such manner as will convey to coming generations the exact character of the so-called martyr; if you will only give us his true history; if you will only, on that monument, tell just what kind of a man he was, and how much misery he has brought upon this country, we will contribute as liberally to the same as any man in all the land. Let the monument be put up. Let its base be broad as the ruin he has wrought. Let it be made of the skulls of those he caused to be slain in the crusade for cotton and negroes; but do not let it be stained with the tears of those who weep in suffering over acts by him and his minions committed. Do not let it be disgraced with a representation of Seward tinkling his little bell, and sending innocent men to the bastiles of the land, for that is a blot on our national fame we would rather should be forgotten than remembered. And on the top of the monument, should its top ever be built, in the place of liberty weeping, put the bust of some noble wench, some dusky damsel of Ethiopia, whose charms have such weight with the followers of radicalism, that coming generations may know who and what the American public worshipped for so many years, and at such cost. And there, right beside Lincoln's monument, let the haters of oppression and lovers of liberty erect a plain marble shaft, on which shall be engraved the name of John Wilkes Booth on one side, and on the other a picture of his heart-broken mother kneeling in prayer, supplicating the government of Lincoln for the body of her son.

Election Frauds—Returns by the Electoral Colleges.

From the N. Y. Times.

An impression prevails in many quarters that when the lists made out by each body of electors of the vote for President and Vice-President are opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, it is competent for the two houses thus convened to reject the vote of any State if a case of fraud in the election sufficient to change the result is made to appear. It has been suggested, in order to bring up this question before the two houses, that the Grant electors in this State assemble, on the assumption that the actual legal vote was in their favor, and transmit their list to the President of the Senate, so that with the two before them, the Senate and House of Representatives may reject both, and proceed to an investigation of the alleged frauds. But as the time fixed by law for the completion of the duties of the Electoral College expired on Tuesday, this part of the plan must fail. There are abundant reasons why the other must fail.

An inspection of the twelfth article of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States will clearly show that the two Houses thus convened are merely a ministerial body. In the shape in which they are thus required to meet, they are shorn of all legislative functions, and are not endowed with any of a judicial character. Their duty is thus defined:—

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," etc.

But it is alleged that fraud vitiates everything, and consequently that the Seymour electoral vote is void, and should have no effect given to it by the body which is to count. The answer is manifest that the regularity of the election is to be assumed until the contrary is made to appear in the manner provided by law. The remedy is ample, but it must be pursued in time, and within the jurisdiction of the State in which the fraud is alleged. The Constitution of the United States bestows this authority on the several States, and gives none whatever to the General Government or any of its departments.

The second section of the second article provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal," etc. The only power devolved upon Congress over the matter is contained in the fourth section of that article, as follows:—

"The Congress may determine the *time* of choosing the electors and the *day* on which they shall give their votes, which *day* shall be the same throughout the United States."

The significance of this nakedness in bestowing authority upon Congress will readily appear from an inspection of the clause declaring the mode in which Senators and Representatives may be elected. Section 4 of article 1 provides

"That the times, *places*, and *manner* of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the *places* of choosing Senators."

In this division of power it thus appears that although Congress may alter the State regulations as to the *time and manner* of holding elections for Senators, and as to the *times, places, and manner* of holding elections for Representatives, it can determine only the *time* of choosing Presidential electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, the latter to be uniform. Under these respective clauses Congress has fixed the *time* for choosing Senators, and the time for choosing electors, and the day on which they are to assemble throughout the Union to cast their votes. That day, this year, is the Wednesday which has just expired. The fact that Congress has abstained from doing more than to fix the *time* of choosing the electors and the day on which they are to give their votes, is to be explained only on the assumption that the *manner* of choosing electors is devolved upon the States, to the exclusion of Congressional power, in the clause which declares that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc. The exercise by Congress of jurisdiction over the rebellious States, founded upon the war power—a jurisdiction which supposes a forfeiture of every constitutional right and privilege, and claims authority for prescribing the time, mode, and manner by which, in advance of their readmission, they shall exercise the right of suffrage—is not to be confounded with the power of Congress with respect to States which have maintained unbroken their true relation to the Union. The exercise of the extreme powers which arise from a state of war have no doubt led many to suppose that they may be resorted to during a state of acknowledged peace. The mere statement of the case is all that is required to correct this error.

On an examination of the National Constitution the theory is supported that the whole subject of suffrage and its exercise, so far as concerns the Presidential election, is devolved wholly upon the several States. South Carolina, at one time, appointed its electors by legislative ballot. New York provides in her State legislation for the precise mode of their election, for the mode of gathering the returns of local boards first, in some locality convenient to several counties, and finally at Albany, and when and how the Board of State Canvassers shall proceed to ascertain the final result. The Secretary of State is then, without delay, to furnish each elector appearing by the returns of the Board of Canvassers to be elected, with a certificate to that effect, armed with which the elector enters the Electoral College.

The Board of Canvassers met last week and concluded their labors, and thereupon the Secretary of State issued his certificate to each member appearing to have been elected. The Electoral College met and acted in precise accordance with the power conferred. They were authorized to organize on Tuesday and to fill any vacancies in their number, and to ballot on Wednesday. These duties having been performed, no power can now recall into existence the Board of Canvassers—such are the frequent decisions in this State—or the Electoral College. The result must now be deemed the voice of this State, incapable of being reversed by any authority whatever.

The question may then be asked, Is there no redress for the gross frauds which unquestionably gave to the Seymour electoral ticket its preponderance? The answer is this, that the courts of this State, and those alone, are authorized to correct such frauds when their power is invoked in time. It was competent for them to order, on proof of such frauds duly made, the issue by the Secretary of State of certificates to the Grant electors, under which they might have assembled on Tuesday. But as the theory of the creation of such a body supposes the exercise by its members of discretion in casting their ballots, it would be impossible to give the vote of this State for General Grant, except by the action of an electoral college appointed by the State. They would be deemed thus appointed if the State Judiciary had ordered the certificate of appointment issued by the Secretary of State to be withheld from the Seymour electors and given to those of General Grant.

As General Grant will be pronounced elected on the strength of precisely such certificates, in form, as were issued by the State electors of New York, the foundation of his authority should not be disturbed by the action of the Senate and House of Representatives when they assemble in their ministerial capacity to count the votes. If they should reject any of the certificates issued duly by a recognized State, on an allegation of fraud in the election, it would amount to a clear violation of the Constitution.

In a case like that of the Dorr rebellion, if the *de facto* Government and the Dorr government had both voted and sent forward certificates, it would unquestionably be proper to reject one of them and act upon the other. The two houses would be bound to recognize the State Government which the General Government recognized as the true one. This case furnishes, however, no precedent for not counting the Seymour vote in this State, however strongly they may be tainted with the frauds in election districts which are so generally charged and believed.

As the time between a Presidential election and the action of the Electoral College is only four weeks, it will unquestionably be expedient that every State should prescribe a summary mode of correcting frauds. If frauds can be committed with ease, and their correction is difficult and uncertain, our State elections will prove that the system, in whole or in part, is a failure such as will expose the whole structure which rests upon it to ultimate ruin. The subject is too momentous not to engage the most deliberate attention.

General Grant's "Foreign Policy."

From the N. Y. World.

The *Times* had a leader, a few days since, setting forth the great advantages which would accrue to the country from the probable foreign policy of General Grant. So far-fetched a topic of encomium has a supplementive look, and tends rather to belittle General Grant by suggesting his deficiencies than to exalt him in the estimation of reasonable men. It is dressing him out in "a tawdry laced suit of qualifications which nature never intended him to wear." A man who has given so little spontaneous attention to domestic politics of course does not possess a statesman's knowledge of foreign affairs. As to other nations standing in greater awe of us in consequence of General Grant being President, it is the sheerest flattery. His skill as a soldier would avail us more if he were to remain General of the Army than in his new position; his civil duties as President preventing his taking active command, if a war should occur during his administration. We are quite secure against a foreign war for a long period to come, unless we should be the aggressors, and clearly in the wrong. Our security does not lie in General Grant's prestige as a soldier, but in the prestige and moral effect of our success in the late war, which was conducted on so great a scale, and furnished such a signal demonstration of our stupendous resources and military energy. The heroic resistance of the South has a national value in this respect as well as the indomitable vigor and vast resources of the North, since both would be available in a foreign war. The great military abilities of General Lee would be as much at our service as those of the Union generals. Even Semmes and the notorious achievements of the Alabama are valuable as a national recollection, mischievous as they were as a fact. If two or three could inflict such hideous destruction, and frighten the commerce of a great nation from the seas, what would whole fleets of such cruisers not accomplish?—fleets which we could build in our own ports, and let loose upon the commerce of an enemy. No matter who might be President for the next four years, we should be in no danger of a denial of justice by foreign nations. And besides, it will not be for General Grant, but for Congress, to decide whether the country shall engage in war or remain at peace.

In managing our foreign relations, General Grant will be wholly dependent upon his Secretary of State; and it is of great importance that this officer should be wisely selected. When the appointment is announced, the qualifications should be so preeminent and acknowledged, that nobody would think of inquiring why it was made. If Grant offers this position to the fittest man in the Republican party, it will be given to Charles Francis Adams; but we have no reason to expect so suitable a choice. The appointment of Mr. Adams would be wise in every view. The firmness, high and quick sense of national honor, and masterly ability which he exhibited in the most trying and important diplomatic post during the war, have given him a recognized rank among the first statesmen of the world. Moreover, his appointment would have a tranquillizing effect upon our domestic differences. Although Mr. Adams has been a steady Republican, he is respected by the Democratic party and by the South. We are sorry that we cannot hope for so fit a selection.

While we do not expect so good an appointment as Mr. Adams, we trust that we are not to have so bad a one as Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumner's knowledge of foreign politics is respectable enough to suggest his name in such a connection. He has been for a long time the chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs; he has a considerable acquaintance with the public men of Europe; is conversant with diplomatic usages; has a turn for research which would stand him in good stead in the questions which a Secretary of State has occasion to investigate. But he is a man of great ostentation and deficient judgment; a bigot, a pedant, a prater, a political fanatic, with a chronic soreness and touchiness which make him hate the South as a dog in the agonies of hydrophobia hates water. To place him at the head of the Cabinet would look as if General Grant took an unmanly pleasure in irritating and humiliating the South. We trust that the country has a guarantee against such an infliction in the natural incompatibility between such a temper as Sumner and that of General Grant. The pompous arrogance and ostentatious display of this wordy rhetorician should naturally be unpalatable, if not disgusting, to a cool, sedate, unpretending man of action, a hater of parade and rigmarole, like General Grant. It was Sumner who stood up in the Senate and denounced General Grant's report on the condition of the South as a piece of dishonest "whitewashing." We are pretty safe against the calamity of his being made Secretary of State.

The range of selection for this office is so narrow among Republicans with any recognized qualifications to fill it, that we can hardly ignore Mr. Seward as a possible selection. His retention would have at least this advantage, that it could not be construed as manifesting an unfriendly feeling towards the South. Mr. Seward's large acquaintance with our domestic politics and public men would be of great service to a President so inexperienced as General Grant, owing to the fact that he diplomatically smoothed over General Grant's conduct in the matter which raised a question of veracity between him and President Johnson. But it is easy, on the other hand, to discover many reasons why Mr. Seward is not likely to be retained. His only chance, if he has any, lies in the conflicting rivalships of inferior competitors. He may possibly be retained because no other man really qualified for the duties of the office is strongly enough pressed to make it difficult for General Grant to set aside his claims. If Mr. Seward should be kept a few months because General Grant does not see his way clear to a fit appointment, he would have a pretty secure hold upon the office afterwards.

Our Mayor-Elect.

From the N. Y. World.

Now that the *World* and the Democrats who read and are influenced by the *World* have elected Mr. A. Oakey Hall as Mayor of this city for the coming year, and as we are thus directly responsible for Mr. Hall and his official conduct, the Mayor-elect must understand that he is thus put upon his very best behavior, unless he would compromise us as well as himself. We candidly say at the outset that Mr. Hall will bring to the office many qualities that admirably fit him for the position, or we certainly should not have supported and elected him. He is a man of vast versatility, and his previous occupations have given him an insight into the needs and concerns of the whole city. We expect that he will put this experience to practical use. For what we have done for him we reasonably look for something in return, and as we are responsible for Mr. Hall, we trust that he will feel the full responsibility of both the position in which we have placed him and the position in which he places us.

To begin, then: Now that the election is over there can be no harm in stating that the city owes the rascally radical commissions which hamper and fairly fetter us to no one man more than to A. Oakey Hall. He did his best to bring these locusts upon us to eat up our substance. To be sure, it was in the days when he was an old line or other line Whig; but the sins of youth can be repented in age, and if Mr. Hall will but display one-half the energy in getting rid of the commissions that he did in creating them, he will do something in the way of atonement for the past.

Next, Mr. Hall must keep a sharp eye upon the frauds which the radicals, with little basis but with great effect, charge upon the Democracy of the city. The new Mayor must understand that every job which comes up in the City Council is not merely an assault upon the treasury, but an attack upon the Democratic party. The politics and the party which preponderate in this city must be preserved in their purity. The monopoly of fraud should be left to the commissions, the revenue collectors, the assessors, and the radical Federal officials generally. The whole country looks to New York for the standard of Democratic purity, and in the past it has not looked in vain; the future of the Democratic party throughout the country depends upon the preservation of this purity, and Mayor-elect Hall must see to it that none of his friends or his enemies are permitted to sully that purity. The *World* and the good citizens who elected Mr. Hall will stand by him in his war against corruption in any form or from any quarter.

In his new position Mr. Hall can help us to get rid of the corrupt commissions; he can do something towards giving us clean streets; he can assist in devising a new system of wharves and piers; he can push forward the bridge schemes to Brooklyn and Hoboken; he can aid in forwarding the under and over ground railways; and in all the needed improvements which will keep our population on the island to assist in paying taxes. With our entire population on the ground, no future Depew can deplete our census. Mr. Hall can do much in advancing all these measures, and thus in advancing the growth and prosperity of the metropolis.

But these things imply concentration and work. Mr. Hall will have no time to devote to the editorship of small weekly papers, which are no credit to the city, certainly none to a Mayor, and which rely for charity and support upon city advertising, just as the *Anti-Slavery Standard* holds out its hands and its basket to Africa for cold boiled chickens. Mr. Hall must abandon puns and pantomime, and leave conundrums to Anne Dickinson and the Bryants. "Humpty-Dumpty" will do well enough for a District Attorney, but a Mayor should turn his talents and energy to higher efforts. Poor puns must give place to purity in the party, and small papers to great works. The *World* and the Democrats who elected Mr. Hall expect him to assist them in making this city as much a model in political management as it is superior to the rural regions in educational advantages. If Mr. Hall is as wise as he is reputed to be witty, he will heed these words.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

Y. P. M. Y. P. M. Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, MAKERS, No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of

CLOTHS TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.

MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES, GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR, LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND. Always on hand,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE, COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESNUT Street, Who has just received NEW CHROMOS, NEW ENGRAVINGS, NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS LOOKING GLASSES, Etc. FREE GALLERY.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc. AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY. Established for the sale of Pure California Wines. This Company offer for sale pure California Wines. WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA; CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY, Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape. Depot, No. 20 BANK Street, Philadelphia. HAHN & QUAIN, Agents.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES. NEW STORE. HENRY WIREMAN, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts., PHILADELPHIA, AND 487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C., Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture. Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices. ERNEST SOPP.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. G. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts., PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1182 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMPSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT. His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial. Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon, in the United States District Court, before Judge Cadwalader, in the case of the United States vs. George W. Alexander, before reported, the prosecution recalled Revenue Inspector Brooks, who, at the time of the alleged frauds, acted in the capacity of a Government detective, to the stand. He testified that on the night of June 24 he lodged at Keller's house in Reading, and the next morning posted himself in an adjoining room where he could see everything in the parlor; about 8 o'clock Morrit and Keller entered the parlor, and the witness cautiously passed into the cellar underneath, where he seated himself, with his left ear against a pipe communicating with the parlor, and note-book and pencil in his hand; he heard Morrit urge Keller not to reveal anything against Colonel Alexander, arguing that if Keller would keep quiet, he could swear black and white; Col. Alexander would tell nothing, and all the other parties would do likewise, and it would be impossible to find out anything about them; he warned Keller that if they were detected, he (Keller) would not escape, but would be included in the punishment.

Keller was also examined in corroboration of this, and the case for the prosecution closed. The arguments of counsel followed, but were not concluded.

—At the Central Station yesterday, before Alderman Beitler, Alexander Sobriski, a peddler, of Waynesburg, Pa., had a hearing on the charge of false pretense and forgery. James Lanning, of the firm of Lanning & Roberts, No. 209 Market street, testified that defendant came to their place of business in Sept., 1867, and bought a bill of goods on credit, the understanding having been that he would be thus favored if he obtained the recommendation of Albert H. Mershon, which he represented he had done, producing one bearing the signature of that gentleman. Mr. Mershon testified that he had neither written nor signed the recommendation. Theodore F. Stauffer testified that defendant obtained one hundred dollars from him on an order signed A. H. Mershon, and this order Mr. Mershon also testified was a forgery. Sobriski was held in $2000 bail for his appearance at court.

—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a private watchman, employed to protect stores on Eighth street, above Vine, and Policeman Ottinger, in going to the rear of Messrs. Morris & Hoffman's dry goods store, frightened off a gang of robbers who were operating there. The rogues had commenced to bore through a back shutter, and had struck upon a sheet-iron lining, which prevented the bit from going through. The brace and bit were left behind by the thieves, all of whom made their escape.

—John Call had a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., charged with carrying on the business of a distiller in fraud of the revenue. Policeman Kraus testified that defendant had a still, in July last, in a shed back of No. 1720 Richmond street, and that he was seen engaged in it while the distillation was going on. Other witnesses testified to the same effect. The accused was held for trial.

—Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing House, at Sixth and Market streets, took fire about noon yesterday, on the first floor, near the heater. The flames were extinguished by the attaches of the establishment before much damage was done.

—The bridge at Gray's Ferry will be closed to travel for one week, from Monday next, December 7, for the purpose of replanking.

A Destructive Fire.

FOUR MERCANTILE HOUSES BURNED OUT.

Yesterday afternoon, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the large five-story drug warehouse of T. Morris Perot & Co., No. 621 Market street. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a carboy of inflammable substance in the cellar; but the spread of the flames was so rapid as to prevent any investigation before the fire had destroyed the building. In less than fifteen minutes after the alarm was first given, the flames had spread throughout the structure, five stories in height, and extending back to Commerce street. The combustible nature of the contents of the store aided the fire, and at 6 o'clock the fire was in every portion of the building, and, coming out of the windows, illuminated the neighborhood for squares. A general alarm was then sounded by the State House, and the firemen from all portions of the city were soon on the ground, but their efforts were directed to the preservation of surrounding property. The intense heat of the fire in the drug store, together with the large flakes carried away to the south and east by the wind, made this work of the firemen an important one. For a distance of not less than two squares from the fire, buildings were in danger, and the constant attention of the occupants was needed to prevent fires at a distance. Near the drug store, where the danger was more imminent, firemen were at work. At one time the roof of the States Union Hotel, nearly opposite Perot's, was on fire, but the employes in the hotel succeeded in saving the building and preventing any damage. On the same side with the burning building, it was found impossible to save the adjoining structures. No. 619, a five-story brown stone building, adjoining on the east, occupied by Kilburn & Gates, cottage furniture manufacturers, was destroyed down to the first story, and the large stock of furniture burned. No. 623, also five stories, adjoining on the west side, was destroyed above the third story, and below that damaged by the water. The building was occupied on the first floor by Sellers & Brothers, wire-cloth and sieve manufacturers, and above that by William W. Paul, boot and shoe manufacturer. No. 617, occupied by Graff & Jarden, a large building, occupied by the firm as grocers, was damaged by water, as was also the store No. 615, occupied by E. A. Coyle & Co. and Coyle, Laughlin & Co., wholesale grocers. The roof of No. 625, occupied by Lloyd, Suplee & Walker, hardware merchants, was destroyed, and the stock on hand damaged by water. All the buildings were five stories in height and extended back to Commerce street. The fire could be seen for a great distance and drew to the scene an immense crowd of spectators. Further particulars will be found on our outside pages.

—While the Market street fire was at its height last evening, an alarm was sounded from the Union Street Station House, in the Fifth ward. Companies were detailed by the Chief Engineer to proceed to that locality. The fire proceeded from a three-story brick dwelling on Cypress street, above Third, owned by the heirs of the late John E. Child, and occupied as a chair manufactory by C. B. Newkirk & Co. The place was soon wrecked, the contents being consumed. The building is partly covered by insurance. Newkirk & Co. will lose $3500. Insurance, $800. The establishment is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary. Just previous to the discovery of the flames a strange man was noticed by a lady residing in the neighborhood to come out of the cellar of the factory, and make his escape by a side alley into Spruce street.

City Councils.

These bodies met yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—President Stokley was in the chair. A communication from the University of Pennsylvania making a proposition to purchase a portion of the Almshouse grounds whereon to erect buildings suitable for the purposes of the University, was referred. Another from the superintendents of the public squares asking for an increase of salary was also referred. An ordinance making an appropriation of $160,000 for the payment of the new ice-boat came up, and, after a short debate, passed. The Mayor submitted a number of police appointments, which were confirmed. The Committee on Schools reported favorably to the purchase of a lot of ground on Allen's lane, in the Twenty-second ward, for school purposes, and the bill passed. The $4,000,000 Park loan bill was taken up, and for the want of a two-third vote (18 yeas and 10 nays) fell. The bill providing for a loan of $1,000,000, for an extension of the Water Works, for the same reason fell. An ordinance appropriating $14,000 for the erection of a new school building in the Twenty-fifth ward passed. The Committee on City Property submitted an ordinance constituting the Mayor, heads of departments, Committee of City Property, and certain citizens a commission for the erection of public buildings. The bill also provides for the advertising and for the issuing of contracts. It selects Independence Square (the Walnut street front) as the site for the new buildings. A motion to strike out Independence Square and insert Centre Square caused considerable debate, and eventuated in a motion to postpone the bill for the present. This being voted down, a long debate ensued, in which the opponents argued that the city was not in a condition to admit of any more appropriations being made. This was replied to by those in favor of the bill, saying that it was proposed to impose a tax of one-tenth of one per cent., which would yield an annual income of $330,000, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of erecting the new municipal buildings, and that the necessity of the city required such buildings. Mr. Fox stated that the idea of the commission was to throw up the buildings back from Walnut street, with an entrance from both that thoroughfare and Chestnut street. The wings of the State House would be torn down and Independence Hall be left standing alone, with avenues on either side, as entrances to the new structure. The motion to strike out Independence Square and insert Centre Square was defeated, and the bill passed.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire and Trusts to report an ordinance providing that no fire company shall be restored to service, after having been suspended by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, unless two-thirds of the members of each branch of Councils shall so direct.

The Police and Fire Alarm Department bill came up, and, the previous question being called, dilatory motions were made and the bill finally passed. The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Council—President Marcer was in the chair. A petition of citizens of the Twenty-second ward protesting against the Fourth and Eighth Streets Railway Company salting their track, was referred. A communication from the City Commissioners asking an extra appropriation to pay increased salaries of the officers of the several courts was referred to Committee on Finance. R. H. Gratz, in a communication, presented to the city a fine portrait of General Grant, painted by J. R. Lambdin, the artist. The donor asks that the portrait be assigned a place in Independence Hall. The portrait was accepted, and resolutions of thanks were tendered to Mr. Gratz. A communication from the superintendents of the public squares asking for an increase of salary was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Sixteenth ward School Directors, in a communication, complained of the improper manner in which the Lardenberger school house, on Fourth street, above George, has been finished, and asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. Agreed to. Messrs. Simpson, Hetzell, and Fareira were appointed a committee.

The resolution which was under consideration at the adjournment of the Chamber on Wednesday last, to refer the ordinance to make an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to the City Solicitor, and directing him to prepare a case in order to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court in banc, as to the liability of the city to make the appropriation directed by the act of Assembly approved April 11, 1868, was called up and passed.

A resolution to approve the sureties of Thomas J. Barger, City Solicitor elect, was passed. Another to approve the sureties of the Supervisors of the Fifth and Sixth wards was similarly disposed of.

Ordinances appropriating $462,650 to the Commissioners of Sinking Fund for the year 1869, and to pay the examiners in the contested election cases of 1867, were passed.

An ordinance making an extra appropriation of $6500 to pay fees of the District Attorney and Coroner were passed.

The Finance Committee presented a minority and majority report relative to fixing the tax rate of the city; the former recommending the sum to be fixed at 2·20 on the $100, and the latter at $1·80 per $100.

The Chamber refused to consider the minority report.

The majority report was then taken up, and was debated upon until the hour of adjournment.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—General Grant visited Harvard College yesterday.

—$158,000 in specie was sent to Europe from New York yesterday.

—$756,000 in treasure was shipped to China and Japan from San Francisco yesterday.

—The Government loses $100,000 by the fire at Fort Lafayette. Uncle Sam does not insure.

—The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to nearly one million dollars.

—Judge Fullerton is again in Washington with charges against District Attorney Courtney.

—Police Superintendent Kennedy was yesterday discharged from custody by Judge Sutherland.

—The insanity of Commodore Meade is vouched for by the physician of the New York City Prison.

—Rev. William C. Doane was yesterday elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Albany.

—The tannery of Neal Dow & Son, at Rutland Me., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss very heavy.

—Fifty female clerks on the pay rolls of the Register of the Treasury's office have done no work for two weeks.

—Belcher Brothers' rule and skate factory, near Newark N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000. Insurance, $15,000.

—The State Christian Convention of Minnesota assembled on Wednesday night, and is the largest religious gathering ever held in that State.

—$201,473,000 United States registered bonds were issued in the last fiscal year; $27,000,000 of this amount was in exchange for coupon bonds.

—Six companies of the 27th United States Infantry arrived at Omaha from the West on Wednesday evening, to go into winter quarters.

—$47,600 in conscience money to the Government was received from November, 1863, to July, 1867, and $49,000 in the fiscal year closing with June of the present year.

—The motion to quash the indictment against Jeff. Davis was argued before Chief Justice Chase at Richmond yesterday. Richard H. Dana for the Government; Robert Ould for the chief of Rebels.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The American Minister was entertained at a banquet last night by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. Mr. Bright was present.

Mr. Johnson, in the course of his response to the usual complimentary toast, referred to the change in the Ministry, and said he knew that those who were likely to succeed to the Government were anxious to continue the present policy in the negotiations between England and the United States.

Mr. Bright said the presence of the American Minister was a proof that the United States forgives its enemies in England as freely as it has forgiven the Rebels in America. He reviewed the policy of the British Government during the Rebellion, and deplores its action in recognizing the Rebels as belligerents. He rejoiced in the prospect of a speedy and amicable settlement of the difficulties between England and America.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Times* comments with severity on Disraeli's resignation, denounces what it terms his "retreat" as cowardly, and says it is unprecedented, except in the case of the resignation of the Earl of Ripon, who had become Premier, however, only during a recess.

The *Post*, *Telegraph*, *News*, and *Standard* all applaud the prompt action of the Premier, as calculated to save the Queen from embarrassment and his party from needless mortification.

LONDON, Dec. 3—1 P. M.—Despatches from Paris report that the police, fearing that manifestations would be made in honor of Baudin yesterday, took every precaution to prevent the people from assembling at the tomb. A large number of people, however, gathered in the neighborhood of Montmartre Cemetery. The police dispersed the crowd, but they retired sullenly, and continued for some time to occupy the neighboring streets. A few of the more obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence, and at the last accounts all was quiet. A French journal, which appeared yesterday with a black border, was immediately seized by the police. The prosecution of the editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin subscription continues. The strike of the printers in Paris has ended.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has gone to Windsor. There will be only an informal meeting of Parliament on December 10, and an adjournment until February 15 will be had, in order to give time for the re election of a new Ministry.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Count Von Bismarck has arrived here.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The King of Prussia received the French Ambassador to-day, and assured him of his friendship for France.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The provisional government has published a fixed tariff schedule for the Antilles, to take the place of the present shifting and arbitrary scale of customs duties. General Laureano Sanz has been appointed Captain-General of Porto Rico. The *Imparcial* newspaper predicts that if the Republicans succeed in the forthcoming election a new Ministry will be formed, with Espartero as Prime Minister, and Orense, Castellar, Figueros, Sarma, and Pierrad at the head of the different departments.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator of Spain.

PESTH, Dec. 3.—The Austrian delegation has passed the war budget. Czartorwoski, representative of the Poles, urged the adoption of the budget on the ground that Europe was in a dangerous state.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.—The Premier of the new ministry, in a speech to the deputies to-day, declared it would be the policy of the Government to respect treaties, observe obligations to the Sublime Porte, and maintain an attitude of strict neutrality towards foreign powers.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The steamer Villa Clara arrived here to-day, with Aguero, Cespides, Inchantequi, Castellanos, Pedro Gonzales, and Consegra, chiefs and agents of the insurrection, as prisoners.

The sufferings of the poorer classes and others in the eastern department, on account of the scarcity of provisions, are described as heart-rending.

The *Diario* mentions the following incident as occurring after the battle at Cobre:—"Dr. Felix Figuerdo, one of the chiefs of the insurrection, made an address to his band, telling them all was lost, and that it was right for them to accept the amnesty offered. After disputing with the men, who refused to take his advice, Figuerdo, in the presence of all, exclaiming that he did not wish to aid in the ruin of his country, blew out his brains."

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The revolutionists report that the future of their cause looks brighter, and that they will not surrender. They expect reinforcements of Americans and Dominicans. The *Pays* newspaper, in an editorial, objects strongly to the assumption of the title of "Cuban Junta" by certain persons in Madrid, and says they are unauthorized persons and do not represent the Cubans. The *Pays* is the organ of the Liberal party. Troops have left Bregoda Aspla, and Puerto Principe to pursue and give battle to the rebels.

The American schooner Ellen French, from Norfolk for Honduras, ran on the Colundo reefs and is a total loss. The captain and crew were saved.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—Later Rio Janeiro dates have been received. The war news is unimportant. The United States squadron and Gen. McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, had left Rio for Asuncion.

Ex-Minister Washburn was expected at Rio Janeiro.

FROM ALBANY.

The Episcopal Convention.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—In the primary Convention of the Episcopal Church of the new Diocese, now in session at St. Peter's Church, the sum of $3600 was pledged by various churches for missionary purposes.

The first ballot for a Bishop of the Diocese resulted as follows:—

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Rev. Dr. Doane	17	8
Rev. Dr. Huntington	15	21
Rev. Dr. Payne	6	5
Rev. Dr. Lee	3	8

Sixty clerical and sixty-three lay votes were cast, and no choice was made.

The Trial of Cole.

In the Cole case to-day District Attorney Smith occupied the entire morning in summing up for the people. He will be followed by Mr. Brady, and Mr. Tremaine will close.

Burglars and Thieves in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—The residence of G. T. Symmes, cashier of the Lancaster National Bank, at Lancaster, was entered by burglars last night. Mr. Symmes was disturbed by the noise and cried out, whereupon the thieves fired two pistol shots without effect.

A horse and carriage were stolen from the barn of Mrs. Dolly Chandler, in Lancaster, last night, probably by the same party which entered Symmes' house. A reward of $500 has been offered by the Selectmen for the apprehension of the burglars.

Fire Near Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—A fire this morning at Irvington, about four miles from Newark, destroyed Belcher Brothers' rule and skate factory, with its contents. The loss is about $50,000, and the insurance $15,000.

Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Judge Sutherland to-day discharged Superintendent Kennedy from custody, saying the Coroner had no right to issue the warrant for his arrest.

Explorations of Central Asia.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Roderick Murchison said the attention of the society had been strongly drawn of late towards Central Asia, and particularly to the vast regions which bordered the northeastern and northwestern frontiers of British India. The principal region in the northeast embraced the country lying between Assam and Szechuen, the most westerly province of China. A warm desire was expressed by a committee of the British Association, as well as by the Council of the Geographical Society, that that intervening space of about two hundred and fifty miles only should be explored, in order to ascertain if there be practicable passes through the high mountains and wild tracts which separated the upper waters of the Yangtse-kiang from the Brahmaputra at its great bend near Sudiya. Although as yet no positive effort has been made to solve the important problem, the Indian authorities are making efforts to open a route of traffic along a more southerly line between British Burmah and the great Chinese province of Yunnan, now essentially independent of Chinese rule, and most desirous of establishing a trade with the British settlements on the Irawaddy.

Of still more pressing importance, however, than an acquaintance with the regions alluded to, is an exploration of the vast and unexamined tracts on the northwest, far beyond the tributaries of the Upper Indus, or between Peshawur and Jellalabad on the south, and the centres of trade and population at Yarkand Kashgar. The main object is to define the physical character of the vast elevated plateau called Pamir, or "Roof of the World," from which the Oxus and Zarafshan take their rise, and from which the lofty chains, the Kuen Lun, the Himalaya and Hindoo Koosh, radiate. In 1867, Sir Roderick urged the essential importance of such knowledge, to be acquired equally by the Russian and British Governments, and he then said that this great table land or watershed ought to be constituted the neutral ground between the two empires, and to be considered as a broad zone to be forever interposed between Eastern Turkestan, towards which Russia has now advanced, and the most northern limits of England's Indian possessions.

With a view to taking the first step in this desirable exploration, the council of the Geographical Society sent out last spring a practised traveller, Lieutenant Hayward, to traverse this region from Peshawar.

—Ten years ago a man named Jacques Constadt murdered, from jealously, a young and beautiful Italian girl in New Orleans. He was convicted of the crime, but escaped punishment by some legal quibble, only to become insane shortly after. Last week he died, driven to death by the phantom of a fleshless skeleton which he imagined always by his side, seated on his pillow.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 08 | MOON RISES.....9 44
SUN SETS.....4 43 | HIGH WATER.....5 16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 20
City of York	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Nov. 24
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 26
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 26
Hollsatia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 28

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
N. American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
China	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington NC.	Dec. 5
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 5
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 9
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Starandstripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Addie Hale, Daily, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr S. B. Emery, Young, Mobile, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr C. & L. Brooks, Brooks, Providence, John Rommel, Jr.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr F. G. Russell, Clark, from Portland, Conn., with stone to captain.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Ellie Hall, Mason, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, from Malden, with stone to captain.
Schr Charm, Baker, from Providence.
Schr G. R. Conover, Robinson, from Washington.
Schr Telegraph, Rusk, from Rappahannock.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, hence via New Orleans for Havre, was seen 21st ult. off Double Headed Shot Keys.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 28th ult. via Havana.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 1st instant.

Steamship Claymont, Platt, hence, at Richmond 1st instant.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 2d inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque New York, Gibbs, from Swan Island for Philadelphia, was in Hampton Roads 1st inst.

Brig Lizzie Kimble, Lunt, hence, at Norfolk 1st instant.

Schrs R. G. Ireland, and A. H. Edwards, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Dick Williams Corson; D. S. Mershon, Ayers; and F. B. Colton, Robinson, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Schr Louie F Smith, Green, from Boston, and Ocean Wave, Baker, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, hence, at Key West 25th ultimo.

Schrs Surge, Dennis, from New Haven; E. A. Conklin, Daniels, from Bristol; Newkirk, Huntley, from Wickford; E. C. Daniels, Mudgett; Sarah S. Jones, Willetts; L. C. Hickman, Lawson; Mary Standish, Rich, from Boston; Minot Light, Andrews, from Cohasset; J. W. Everman, Holden, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, hence, at Key West 25th ultimo.

Schrs Maggie Cummings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 1st inst.

Schr Rising Sun, Moore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 1st inst.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, sailed from Providence 1st inst. for Philadelphia, and went into Newport.

Schr Charles S. Carstairs, hence for Boston, before reported ashore at Long Beach, has bilged and will be a total loss. The C. S. C. registered 192 tons, was built at Pocomoke, Md., in 1864, and hailed from Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A second-class Nun Buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, is placed upon a small shoal to the south of the "Broken Part of Pollock Rip" in 18 feet water.

Pollock Rip Lightship bearing NW. ½ N.
Monomoy Point Light bearing NW. by W.
Chatham Lights bearing N. by W.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
G. S. BLAKE, Lighthouse Inspector, 2d Dist.
Boston, Dec. 1, 1868.

A red Can Buoy has recently been substituted for the black one on the South point of Goat Island, Newport inner harbor, for what reason not stated.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELIN_S,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

11 20 lmw10trp PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

11 PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,

No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,

MRS. PROCTOR

HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS

To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,

Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1 20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 23m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA B. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., which we are prepared to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MACHATCO SHIP-KNEES. 1 21 6tuthS

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 23 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
LA TRAVIATA.
MADAME LA GRANGE in her celebrated character of VIOLETTA, in which part she created an immense furore in New York.
FLORA.....MADAME REICHARDT
ALFREDO.....SIG. ALESSANDRO BOETTI
(From the principal opera houses of Europe).
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.
GERMONT.....SIG. ORLANDINI
DOCTOR.....SIG. BARILI
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Saturday), GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera,
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
has been selected for the occasion.
This great work will be presented with the same GREAT CAST AND MISE-EN-SCENE as performed on Wednesday evening.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, ONLY $1.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2 o'clock.
CARD.—The patrons of the Matinee are particularly requested to purchase their tickets and seats in advance, to avoid the great rush at the Box Office.
Tickets and Seats can now be had at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and at CHARLES TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 5, GERMAN OPERA,
FAUST,
(which will be sung entirely in German),
WITH NEW DRESSES,
NEW SCENERY, ETC., ETC.,
And the BEST CAST ever presented in Philadelphia, including
MADAME ROTTER as.....MARGHERITA
MADAME CELLINI as.....SIEBEL
HERR HABELMANN as.....FAUST
HERR FORMES as.....VALENTIN
AND
JOSEPH HERMANN in his renowned role of MEPHISTOPHELES.
"THE SOLDIERS' CHORUS"
will be sung by the
COMBINED CHORUS SINGERS
of both Opera Companies, and accompanied by a GRAND MILITARY BAND
in the Kirmess scene.
MADLLE WESMAEL
and the Corps de Ballet will appear.
MONDAY, DEC. 7, "ERNANI."
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets and Seats can now be secured for any nights at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7:15; to commence at 8 precisely.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THE THEATRE FILLED NIGHTLY
with the
ELITE OF THE CITY.
The popular voice proclaims it the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever in Philadelphia.
JAMES ROBINSON,
THE MARVELLOUS BARE-BACK EQUESTRIAN
and his beautiful
LITTLE SON CLARENCE
in their great feats of Equestrianism.
LA PETITE ELISE,
THE FAIRY EQUESTRIENNE,
in her electrifying scene of Equitation.
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
In their graceful and daring Gymnastic Exploits.
THE MADIGAN BROTHERS,
in their scenes of Equestrianism.
MR. MAGUIRE, THE PARLOR CLOWN,
in his Quaint, Quizzical, and Musical Bonmots, aided by the
ENTIRE MODEL TROUPE.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE.
When all the accomplished artists will appear in a programme especially arranged for Ladies and Children. All the Little Riders, Pretty Ponies, Comic Monkeys, and Amusing Dogs will be introduced.
Admission to Matinee—To the Dress Circle, Parquet, and Orchestra, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance to commence at 2 P. M.
Evening Prices.—Orchestra $1; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Seats secured without extra charge.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
LAST COMEDY NIGHT—MRS. JOHN DREW.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Dec. 4,
first time in thirty years,
GOLDSMITH'S COMEDY,
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
After which JENNY LIND,
By R. CRAIG and MISS F. DAVENPORT.
Saturday—BENEFIT OF MR. R. CRAIG.
Monday—WOLVES AT BAY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS A

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1868.

The Senatorship.

The withdrawal of one of the most prominent candidates for United States Senator has materially changed the aspect of the Senatorial canvass, and great uncertainty prevails in regard to the action of the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. As they are comparatively untrammelled by private pledges and committals, they will have an excellent opportunity of selecting a man of high character and commanding talents, and they would render their constituents a substantial service if they made all minor considerations subordinate to the great end of electing a Senator capable of worthily representing the Commonwealth and defending her interests with a potential voice. There is no lack of talent among the Republicans of the State. An abundance of men could easily be found within her boundaries who are the intellectual peers of the leading spirits of the nation, and the difficulty in making a selection arises mainly from the trouble of discovering an aspirant who unites the requisite qualifications with acceptability to antagonistic factions and to the individual members of the Legislature. It is a misfortune that the interests and wishes of the people are too often neglected or disregarded in these contests. The legislators elected to represent the State at Harrisburg are apt to forget that they are acting for a great constituency, in their anxiety to choose a Senator who will become the subservient friend of his caucus supporters. If, however, they subordinate their personal interests to the general welfare, they can easily enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to point to their future Senators with as much pride as Kentucky felt in Clay, or as Massachusetts feels in Sumner and Wilson, or Ohio in Sherman and Wade, or Indiana in Morton. It is by no means necessary, and it is scarcely desirable, that the Legislature should be confined in its choice to the men who are most clamorous for the coveted prize. The excessive anxiety of any particular individual to obtain so important an office is no proof of his fitness, and it furnishes no valid reason for the triumph of any aspirant. Neither are the alleged claims based on sectional theories of material importance. According to the system of choosing Senators alternately from the eastern and western portions of the State, the west has perhaps the best title to the new Senator, and there will be a vigorous effort made to sustain these pretensions by Mr. Moorhead or Mr. Marshall of Allegheny county. But if sectional claims alone were to be considered, Philadelphia might plead with irresistible force against the long-continued exclusion of her citizens from this important position. What is most needed is a Senator who can in all respects worthily represent the Republicans of the State, and it is a matter of comparative indifference what city or county may be his present residence.

We have no disposition to urge the claims of any particular aspirant, and it is unfortunate that few persons who really deserve Senatorial honors have yet been publicly advocated. One of the greatest embarrassments of the Legislators will arise from the importunities of the friends of mediocre candidates. It requires little knowledge of the men and the interests of Pennsylvania to discern that Galusha A. Grow, for instance, is by no means the best man the Republican party can select, and yet he is being pressed with an earnestness for which there is no apparent justification. He had ample opportunities to distinguish himself, as a series of fortunate accidents gave him a much longer career in Congress than is usually allotted to the Representatives of this State; but we have been unable to discover any evidence of his transcendent genius or of his special fitness for the Senatorship. If by any unexpected political complication he should become the favorite of the Senatorial caucus, we hope he will at least satisfy the Legislature that he has not imbibed from his political instructor, Mr. Wilmot, any of the free trade theories for which that gentleman was formerly famous. Pennsylvania could scarcely commit a graver mistake than to select a Senator who is hostile or indifferent to the diversified industrial interests of the Commonwealth. Wilmot was the only Representative in Congress in 1846 from Pennsylvania who voted for the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and there is a school of New York Republicans who are at this moment ardently advocating free trade. We are by no means sure that Mr. Grow would antagonize these enemies of Pennsylvania interests with any great degree of zeal. The State should secure not only a Senator of consummate ability, but one who is as sincerely devoted to protection as to the principles enunciated in the Republican platform.

The Board of Commissioners.

The Committee on City Property yesterday presented to Councils an ordinance providing for the appointment of a number of gentlemen as a Board of Commissioners to superintend the erection of certain public buildings. The ordinance appoints on the Board William Adamson, William F. Miskey, James Page, Alexander J. Harper, John McCarthy, John Robbins, George Day, together with the Mayor, ... of Select and Common Councils, ... Surveyor, the Boiler Inspector, and the Commissioner of City Property. The bill also provides that the Commissioners shall advertise within two weeks of the passage of the ordinance for plans for the same, and that the buildings shall be erected upon Independence Square, fronting on Walnut street.

It was passed by the Common Council, after a debate, in the form originally introduced, with the exception of authority being given to the Commission to take down all the other buildings in Independence Squre except the old Hall. The movement thus made by our City Fathers is one that will meet with the universal commendation of our citizens. It has long been a subject of wonder and cause of regret to the thinking class of residents, how any great municipality could not only disgrace herself with such unsightly piles, but endanger the records by keeping them in such insecure deposits. We have before now commented on the danger of keeping the records of the most important proceedings of our city—records which involve the title to real estate, and, in some cases, the title to one's own liberty—in such shells of buildings, which it would require but a match to utterly destroy. Thus, the Register of Wills has a miserable room in the "Row," and in it are filed the originals of all the wills and the inventory of the estate of the deceased. Half an hour's conflagration, or a third of that time under the firemen's care, would utterly obliterate all these records and cause a flaw in every title to real estate which comes by descent. It would do away with the checks on administrators and executors which the inventory holds over them, and leave orphans and widows without protection. This is but one class of cases. The judgments of all the courts are in the same precarious condition, and, until recently, the records of the Oyer and Terminer and of the Quarter Sessions were just as unsafe. It is cause for some gratitude that the Recorder of Deeds has of late years been placed in a building which does not rival a wood-pile in its combustibility. Now, when the new buildings are erected we can have these invaluable records deposited in a fire-proof structure, and the nightly risk will at last cease. Now, again, the expense of renting the various necessary offices is great, amounting, it is said, to $20,000. This will be saved. Independence Square is eminently the proper place for these edifices. It is central, it is near the United States Courts, it is near the Custom House, Post Office, and all the national offices. Besides, it is in such a condition, through the walks across it and the meetings held in it, that it is anything but an ornament to the city. If the wings to the old Hall be torn down, we will see that venerable building as it was a hundred years ago, and it will improve the square between Fifth and Sixth streets immeasurably. We favor strongly the plan and scope of the Commission.

An Example to be Followed.

The infirmities of great men are always brought to light when these heroic individuals go before the people for endorsement. Yet, in nine cases out of ten, the disclosure is the result of an indiscreet use of the tongue or pen. When General Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency, he became such a prolific epistle writer that his friends were at last obliged to suppress him, but not before he had done the Whig cause infinite damage by his indiscretions. General Scott, whose vanity was one of his most prominent characteristics, greatly diminished his Presidential prospects by its outcroppings in the lugubrious speeches which he made; and Stephen A. Douglas was guilty of the same political *felo de se* in his Presidential-seeking perambulations. The most notable instance of recent date in this country was the unseemly exhibition which Horatio Seymour made, during the last fortnight of the late campaign, of those very qualities for which General Dix arraigned him in the famous Paris letter of September 4. General Grant pursued directly the opposite course, smoking his cigar in silence and keeping his infirmities to himself, with very happy results. Just at present our British cousins are lamenting this tendency of human nature to spread itself out so thin that all the world may see through it. Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the Liberal party and the future Premier of Great Britain, was so impressed with a sense of his own importance that he could not resist the inclination to give the public a few chapters from his autobiography, in the hope of influencing the Parliamentary elections. He succeeded, but in the opposite direction from that intended, and we are informed that on all sides this publication at the present time is deemed exceedingly injudicious, and has served to alienate many of his former friends. Let all future aspirants for high official positions keep these lessons in mind, and, like General Grant, smoke a great deal and say but little.

A Recognition.—The Albany correspondent of the New York *World*, in detailing the proceedings of the Electoral College of New York on Wednesday, states that the College "had the good sense to recognize the services of New York city" by the appointment of a person from that city to act as messenger to deliver the record of the vote to the President of the Senate at Washington. We regard this action of the New York Electoral College as a handsome tribute to the New York city Democracy, as appropriate and well deserved as it was affecting. It was only by the perpetration of the most outrageous frauds in the city that the vote of the State was given to Seymour and Blair by the round majority of 10,000. If no fraudulent votes had been received and counted by the unterrified Democrats who manipulated the ballot-boxes in that city, the electoral vote of the State would have been cast for Grant and Colfax by a majority of at least 15,000. Under these circumstances, the action of the college in "recognizing the services" of the city Democracy, was an act of simple justice, the omission of which would have displayed a scandalous deficiency in the sentiment of gratitude. If the votes of the honest citizens of Pennsylvania had been rendered null in the same manner, by the gross frauds which were perpetrated in this city, doubtless the College of this State would have displayed the same amount of "good sense" by delegating a Fourth ward Democrat to go to Washington.

"The Second of December" was the seventeenth anniversary of the *coup d'état* which placed the Nephew of his Uncle on his Uncle's throne. The day, we are informed by the Atlantic cable, was appropriately observed in Paris. Napoleon's *gendarmes* anticipated a manifestation at the grave of the martyred Baudin, in the Montmartre Cemetery, and they prepared for the emergency. Great crowds of people assembled near the cemetery, in mute tribute to the heroic devotion of Baudin. There was no noise, no disturbance, no outward manifestation of the deep feeling which is now moving the whole of France. The police took hold of the dilemma by both horns, and dispersed the multitude, which retired sullenly, a few only of the more obstinate being so unmindful of the peril into which they were rushing as to court an arrest. One of the Paris journals—we are not given the name of the daring sheet—subjected its entire issue to seizure by appearing with a black border around each page. In this way passed the anniversary of the *coup d'état*. But the quiet episodes which we have narrated serve to indicate the sentiments of the great mass of the French people. Napoleon sits upon the crater of a political Vesuvius. The premonitory symptoms of an outbreak are not lacking. The great convulsion cannot be much longer delayed, and when it comes the ruin will be terrific.

"Conscience does make cowards of us all," exclaimed the melancholy Prince of Denmark. We regret exceedingly that we cannot fully endorse the sentiment. A statement comes from Washington that the "conscience money" paid into the United States Treasury during the past fiscal year amounted to $49,000—only that and nothing more. What a beggarly item is this, when compared to the enormous sums which were fraudulently extracted from the Treasury in one way and another during the same period! If every cent belonging to the Government, and now withheld from it by rascally officials and conscienceless contractors, were added to this fund, it would turn a hundred millions handsomely. For the shameless abuses and unbounded extravagance which have marked the administration of our Government ever since Andrew Jackson devised the rotation system, there is but one practical remedy, and that is the establishment by Congress of an efficient and honest Civil Service. Every nation of Europe which makes any pretensions has such a system in operation, and incompetency and fraud are there almost unknown. Congress should take up this subject at its approaching session, and give it serious consideration.

THE FINE ARTS.

Haseltine's Art Emporium.

The artistic reputation of Philadelphia is, to a certain extent, at stake in the success of the new Art Emporium just opened at No. 1125 Chesnut street by Mr. Charles F. Haseltine. There are several establishments of this kind in New York, but we doubt whether any of them can make a finer display of first-class works of art than that which has just been opened in this city. Mr. Haseltine is an amateur and connoisseur of long experience; art is with him a passion; and his taste and judgment will be guarantees of the excellence of the works he will offer to the public.

The exhibition rooms of the new establishment consist of three galleries, the walls of which are hung with pictures by the most celebrated living artists, American and European. The collection is superior to any that has been exhibited in this city since the Sanitary Fair, and it is a rare pleasure to stroll through the rooms adorned with so many works which bear upon them the marks of undisputable excellence.

A tiny Meissonier of almost fabulous value and a fine Rosa Bonheur enhance the attractions of Mr. Haseltine's opening. The figure of the Cavalier, by the first-named artist, is painted with all the richness of color and intelligent elaboration which make his pictures worth many times their weight in gold. The present work is dated 1868, and, with the exception of one contributed to the Sanitary Fair, is the only specimen of this master that has ever been exhibited in Philadelphia. Rosa Bonheur's sheep and goats are in her best manner. These pictures will shortly be removed, but they will probably remain on exhibition to-day and to-morrow.

"Spring" and "Autumn," by G. Brion, the artist who took the grand prize of the Salon of 1868, are interesting specimens of refined French art. These are the only works of this painter that have ever been shown here.

Among the works which will attract the attention of connoisseurs, we may mention the following:—"Innocence," by Champlin, a lovely head and bust; "Italian Landscape," by E. C. Post; "The Dying Soldier," by Selle; "A Russian Scene," representing several horses under a shed shivering with the cold. This is an admirable picture. "The Broken Vow," by Beranger. There is fine character and expression in the figures of the deserted damsel and her comforter. A comical looking monk, pausing in his task of sweeping out the cloister to take a pinch of snuff, and a couple of soldiers sitting on a flight of stone steps, by Vibirt, are admirable; Alma Tadema's "Pompeian Interior" is pre Raphaelitish in its minuteness of detail, and a pair of other Pompeian subjects by Coomans and Kammerer, representing girls feeding birds, are fine in drawing and execution. Bouguereau's "Arcadia" is a Daphnis and Chloe of the true pastoral type. There are a good number of other works of equal importance with those we have mentioned, but they cannot be seen and digested in an hour, and we will be obliged to defer critical reference to another time.

Mr. Haseltine intends to make his establishment a complete art emporium, where everything connected with the fine arts can be procured, from a picture valued at thousands of dollars to a tube of paint, and the superb array of pictures with which he has commenced his enterprise promises well for the manner in which it will be carried on.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. B. Winterbottom,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	

Respectfully,
DR. F. R. THOMAS,
11 9 mwf12t Office, No 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. Sa 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, 11 9 mwf13t Below Eighth.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust, A GRAND METHODIST FAIR, In aid of the HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM of the M. E. Church, continuing two weeks. A grand display of useful and fancy articles, giving a good opportunity to chose from the almost endless variety on exhibition of things suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, and to aid a good work. Come, and bring all your friends with you. Season Tickets, One Dollar. Single Tickets, Twenty-five Cents. A Splendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music, Capital Refreshments. Come. 12 4 3t

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S GREAT LECTURE, "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA," In aid of Monument Association of Twenty-second ward, AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Pleasant's music store, No 919 Chesnut street. Also, at Stackhouse's Drug Store, Eighth and Green streets. 12 4 5t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due. Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 12 3 11t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 3 30t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868. NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date. Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity. The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 3 27t City Treasurer.

GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT, in the FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH, BROAD and SANSOM Streets (Rev. John Chambers, Pastor), MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1868 in aid of the "NATIONAL PRINTING ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND." The following artists have volunteered:—Messrs. D. D. WOOD, H. G. THUNDER, J. PEARCE, A. R. TAYLOR, and the "ABT SINGING SOCIETY." Tickets, one dollar, for sale by Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street; Andre, No 1104 Chesnut street; Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Bisley's, Continental Hotel; and by H. L. Hall, No. 316 North Twenty-first street. Concert at 8 o'clock. 12 1 5t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M. EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary. Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18mw19t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27mwf3

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f 1

ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY present their regards to an appreciative public, and set forth:—

THAT they have on hand an immense stock of the most elegant CLOTHING ever offered to the gentlemen of Philadelphia.

THAT the materials of which their CLOTHING is made are selected with the greatest care, from the finest fabrics in the world.

THAT none but the best Cutters are employed in cutting out this CLOTHING.

THAT none but the best workmen are employed in putting it together.

THAT none but the most courteous and gentlemanly salesmen are employed in selling it to the great army of customers continually pressing for it.

THAT no pains are spared to ensure entire satisfaction and perfect fit to each customer.

THAT if you do not find on hand exactly the raiment you fancy, you can have your clothes made according to your measure, with incredible celerity and with perfect accuracy of adaptation to your size, shape, and general style.

THAT every provision is made for the comfort and happiness of everybody who desires to examine the goods.

THAT our prices are delightfully suited to the most economical desires of those who deal with us.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!

Come and see for yourself.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
1 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
12 1 thrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 w3m13t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
JEWELLER,
12 1 1mrp **No. 622 MARKET Street.**

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

HOLIDAY APPLIANCES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY
GROCERIES,
Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.

French Peas,	Goshen Butter, in small tubs, expressly for family use.
French Mushroons,	
French Truffles,	Leaf Lard in small kegs.
French sardines,	Bethlehem Buckwheat.
L. Henry, Strasbourg,	W. G. Family Flour,
Pates de Foie Gras	The Finest made in this country.
Potted Game of all kinds, in small tins.	

[12 4

FLOUR.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED
FOR
BEST FAMILY FLOUR.
Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James S. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN FLOUR.
Also, "STERLING'S" "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted superior to any other in the market.
N. B. Persons in want of "Mountain" Buck wheat Meal should always ask for "Sterling's," which is the only genuine Mountain Buckwheat Meal, and only to be had through me.
GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 frp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 8m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
C. J. PRICE
Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,
Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.
A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued, Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by steamer. 12 3 3t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GLENDINNING & DAVIS is dissolved by mutual consent.
R. GLENDINNING, Jr.
JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU Street, New York, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business. The Business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the subscribers at No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
R. GLENDINNING, Jr.
12 2 3t JOHN H. DAVIS.
JOHN M. AMORY.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 9tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 3 th3m*

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made for the pardon of JAMES CAMPBELL, convicted of assault and battery on Sophia O'Donnel and James Winters and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, Oct. 2, 1868. 12 4 2t*

GROCERIES.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
NICE THINGS
FOR
CHRISTMAS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.

We offer to our patrons and the public the largest and best selected stock of
FINE DELICACIES FOR THE TABLE
To be found in this city, and at the LOWEST PRICES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,
In Graceful Clusters, at 50 cents a pound; fine large French Prunes and Preserves, Jams and Jellies; large size Triple Crown Layer Raisins; large Layer Figs and Prunellos; Princess Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English Walnuts and Pecan Nuts; Lady Apples and Havana Oranges.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

Ladies Having Gentlemen Friends who are fond of
A GOOD CIGAR,
Will find our stock superior to anything ever offered in this line by the box, thus giving them an opportunity of making an
Acceptable Christmas Present.

PATES DE FOIE GRAS,
POTTED MEATS, and
PRAIRIE GAME,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SARDINES AND OLIVES.

If you wish very fine IMPORTED CHEESE, we have
ROYAL STILTON,
CHEDDAR,
ROQUEFORT,
PARMESAN,
GRUYERE,
EDAM,
NEUFCHATEL,
PINEAPPLE,
YOUNG AMERICA, and
CREAM CHEESE.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

CHAMPAGNE.
The most popular brands at the Agents' Prices.
TABLE SHERRY,
At $2·75 per gallon by the cask of twenty gallons, or $3 per gallon by the five gallon demijohn. Other grades of fine Sherries at the importers' prices, of our own direct importations.
OLD PORT WINES,
Twenty-one and Thirty-Eight Years Old.
This Wine cannot be had at any other store in the country.

FINE IMPORTED LIQUEURS.
LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE,
LIQUEUR DE BENEDICTINS,
CACAO DE LA VANILLA,
BRIZARD'S ANISETTE,
MARASCHINO,
ABSYNTHE, and
CURACOA.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE GREATEST VARIETY,
And sell at the lowest prices. An examination of our goods is all we ask to insure sales.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD & WALNUT,
124 PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Heir-at Law" at the Arch.

For the sake of "Dr. Pangloss," Colman's comedy of *The Heir-at-Law* is performed oftener than it otherwise would be, but even without "Dr. Pangloss" it would be one of the most pleasing of the class of plays to which it belongs. Like all of Colman's works, it acts well, the characters are lifelike, the humor is genuine, its tone is healthy, and the moral is sufficiently pointed. If well represented, *The Heir-at-Law* is an excellent entertainment, and the evident delight of the large audience last evening at the Arch was in the highest degree complimentary to Mrs. Drew and her company. The play was given in fine style throughout, and this artistic completeness as a whole is, we think, even more worthy of commendatory notice than the merits of any one personation.

Mr. Warren we presume to have retired, so that there now remain upon the stage only Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Mr. John S. Clarke as representatives of "Dr. Pangloss." Of the two we prefer the performance of Mr. Clarke in this part. Mr. Jefferson carries the subdued style of his "Rip Van Winkle" more or less into all his personations, and in many instances we admit that it is really more effective than Clarke's grotesqueness. But Clarke has made a few characters peculiarly his own, and "Dr Pangloss" is one of them. There is a richness and exuberance of comic humor in his delineation of the impecunious philosopher that makes it more irresistibly laughable than Jefferson's, and which never fails to tell upon the audience.

Mr. Craig attempted this part for the first time last evening, and as he does not too often have opportunities to appear in *roles* that it should be his ambition to study, if he wishes to make his mark as a comedian, we were somewhat curious to see what he would make of it. Mr. Craig's best things heretofore have been in the burlesque line, but burlesque is easier to act than legitimate comedy, and more certain of winning applause without much effort, and, while tempting, it is dangerous to a young actor as being apt to inspire him with a higher estimate of his abilities than disinterested judges will concur in, and as giving him a fictitious popularity which will be likely to fail him when he most needs it. Mr. Craig is, we believe, ambitious, and we are pleased whenever he tries himself in parts like that of "Dr. Pangloss," in which our finest comedians have distinguished themselves. Mr. Craig's performance last evening was very creditable, especially for a first attempt; and we hope that the pleasure which Mrs. Drew's "old comedy weeks" have afforded to many of the most intelligent patrons of the theatre will induce her to give us some more of the same sort before the season is over, if for no other reason than to allow Mr. Craig to show what there is in him as an actor of legitimate comedy. There was nothing original about Mr. Craig's "Dr. Pangloss," nor was it to be expected or perhaps wished for that there should be. The usual points were made with good effect, although he failed to equal Clarke's exquisite drollery and Jefferson's sparkling wit. Some of Mr. Craig's peculiar mannerisms were apparent throughout the performance, and he missed the exquisite little touch of pathos with which Jefferson lights up the passage where "Dr. Pangloss" returns the bank note to "Zekiel," and receives a reward which elicits the quotation "Honesty is the best policy." Indeed, it is this bit of true art that makes Jefferson's "Dr. Pangloss" superior to Clarke's, even if it is not so laughable.

Mr. Everly's "Zekiel Homespun" was excellent, and, as a really superior piece of acting we do not recollect ever seeing him do anything equal to it. Mr. Mackay made a capital representative of "Daniel Dowlas," and Mrs. Thayer as "Deborah Dowlas" was good, as she always is. Mr. Wallis, a very careful and pains-taking actor, who does not always get as much credit as he deserves, made much of the small part of "Kenwick;" and Mr. Barton Hill acted with good effect as "Dick Dowlas."

Mrs. Drew's personation of "Cicely Homespun" was artistic, and some passages she rendered in a style that few other actresses are capable of. But as a whole we did not like it as well as that of some performers of less reputation. Mrs. Creese as "Caroline Dormer" was graceful, but a trifle inanimate. Mr. James acted the part of "Henry Moreland" very carelessly, indeed, it could not properly be called acting, and if he knew his lines he often failed to speak them so that the audience could understand what he was saying. Mr. James is one of the most unpromising members of the Arch street company. We have seen him act in a way that seemed to indicate that he possesses ability, and on that account we are inclined to condemn him when he plays in as shiftless a manner as he did last evening. Mr. Synder, who took the part of "Steadfast," is open to considerable improvement, but he is more painstaking than Mr. James, and he is likely to become more popular if he believes in the maxim that "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well."

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *La Traviata* will be given this evening, with Madame La Grange as "Violetta." At the matinee to morrow the *Sicilian Vespers* will be performed, and to-morrow evening *Faust*.

AT THE CHESNUT the circus is succeeding as well as the management could wish. The houses are crowded every evening, and everybody appears to be pleased. The troupe is a strong one, and, in addition to Robinson, the great bareback rider, there are a great number of accomplished artists in the various lines of business. To-morrow there will be a matinee, when the price of admission will be fifty and twenty-five cents.

AT THE ARCH Goldsmith's comedy of *The Good natured Man* will be given this evening. To-morrow Mr. Craig will have a benefit, and on Monday Colonel Fitzgerald's new drama of *Wolves at Bay* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D P. Bowers will have a benefit this evening, and she will appear for the first time in this city as "Queen Elizabeth."

AT THE AMERICAN Mad'lle Betty Rigl will appear this evening, with a host of other artists. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the performing animals, the baby elephant, the three flying men, and a number of other features make a most attractive entertainment. At the matinee to-morrow the price of admission will be twenty-five cents to all parts of the house.

THE CONCERT to be given on Monday evening at the church corner of Broad and Sansom streets, for the benefit of the National Printing Association for the Blind, promises to be most excellent, and the object certainly commends it to the favorable consideration of our citizens. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

On Saturday evening, December 19, the "Reformation" Symphony of Mendelssohn, and the "unfinished" Symphony of Schubert will be performed by a largely increased orchestra, and every effort will be made to render them in the best style.

MR. RUFUS ADAMS will give a select reading on Tuesday evening, December 8, at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Tickets can be procured at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the Academy of Music on Friday, December 18, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans of the Lincoln Institution, by Miss Kellogg and troupe, assisted by the celebrated amateur band of Philadelphia, "The Amphion," who have generously volunteered their services. To suit the convenience of all, the tickets for Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony will be $2 each; Family Circle, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; standing tickets, $1 each. They are now for sale at Charles W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

WE WOULD at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

We give all customers more value for their money THAN THEY CAN GET ELSEWHERE.

under any and all circumstances.

TO FULLY CARRY OUT THIS RULE AT THE PRESENT TIME, we have reduced the prices on our entire stock, which will be disposed of lower than the same or equal goods can be purchased of ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Without going into further details, we would say that our stock comprises all kinds and sizes of every desirable style of goods to be found in the market, and is

SUPERIOR TO ANY STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA,

in Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have a choice assortment of Piece Goods which we will make up to order now, or at any time, with the same guarantee as we offer on our Ready made Goods.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PREVENT OR REPENT.—When health has been sacrificed for want of the care necessary to protect it, regrets are unavailing. It is better to *prevent* than to *repent*. The most inclement season of the year is at hand, and its cold and damp are the source of innumerable distressing ailments. The best means of escaping them is to keep the outward surface of the body comfortably warm with suitable clothing, and the internal organs in a vigorous condition by the occasional use of a healthful tonic and corrective. Winter makes tremendous drafts upon the vital forces, and therefore it is a season when a pure vegetable stimulant and invigorant like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is of infinite use, especially to the weak and feeble. It gives *stamina* to the system, and thereby enables it to withstand the shocks of cold, which produce cough, bronchitis, catarrh, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. Dyspepsia and every species of indigestion are also greatly aggravated by cold damp weather, and for these complaints the BITTERS are an acknowledged specific. There is no fact better known in this country, and indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the Western Hemisphere, than that this genial preparation is a swift and certain remedy for all ordinary diseases of the stomach and the liver.

JOSH BILLINGS says—

The most smallest animal which grows is the
BUMBLE BEE.
He might have also added, that the
MOST LARGEST
Stock of realy fine fashionable Ready-made Clothing is to be found at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ATTENTION.—We beg to call the attention of Medical Practitioners and invalids to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" as a mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific and tonic aid to debilitated persons from whatever cause. Their base is Speer's pure Wine without the semblance of medication, except by herbs and roots. The most delicate ladies use them with decided advantage. They are remarkably pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists.

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2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 55 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

GROCERIES, ETC.

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FOR THE TABLE.

Just in Store, a new invoice of

FINE LARGE FRENCH PRUNES,

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HAVANA CIGARS. LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.*

Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands:

MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers.
Low prices and warranted quality.

S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st., 11 25 wfm1p5p Importers and Manufacturers.

MARRIED.

CALLAGHAN—GLOCHEN.—On the 18th of September, by Rev. Richard Evans, Mr. J. S. CALLAGHAN to Miss RACHAEL R. GLOCHEN, of Angora, Pa.

TAGART—MUNDRIL.—In Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., November 27, by Rev. W. S. Pugh, Mr. THOMAS TAGART to Miss AMANDA J. MUNDRIL, both of this city.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, at his late residence, in Camden, DANIEL V., youngest son of Rev. Anthony Atwood, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 623 Cathering street, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Vault.

BAILEY.—On the 3d instant, JOHN D., son of Henry W. and Sallie J. Bailey, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 334 Clark street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

GIBSON.—On the 3d instant, Mr. ROBERT GIBSON, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Apollo Lodge, No. 9, K. of P.; also the employes of the Fair Hill Forge and Nailing Mill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2316 Palethorp street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

KAISER.—On the 3d instant, after long suffering, our beloved mother, MARIA ANNA KAISER, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, S. E. corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets, on Sunday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCCORMICK.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. JANE MCCORMICK, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jackson Watt, S. E. corner of Front and Queen streets, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church.

MYERS.—AUGUSTUS WILLETT, son of William L. and the late Phebe Myers, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 4151 Paul street, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SHERN.—On the 2d instant, Mr. PATRICK SHERN, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1240 Hancock street, below Thompson, on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

WATERS.—Wednesday, December 2, HENRY A. WATERS, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1328 Marshall street (below Prime street, between Thirteenth and Broad), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Teresa's Church.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Store will be open early, and not closed until late. An extra number of Salesmen will be engaged, and prompt and polite attention given to all. We make this early NOTICE, so that large publicity may be given.

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NOTE.—We shall keep open till 9 o'clock every evening, so that those who cannot come through the day may have the advantage of the great sale.

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The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

POPULAR COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. LUKE. By Alfred Nevin, D. D. Published by William Flint, No. 26 South Seventh street.

This Commentary is the first of a series by the same author on the books of the Old and New Testaments. It is intended mainly for Bible classes and Sabbath schools, but the author expresses a hope that it will prove useful to ministers, theological students, and private Christians. The general arrangement and design of the Commentary we think is excellent- the text is given with parallel passages, and the exposition of the Gospel is clear and comprehensive, without entering into needless discussions or statements of conflicting opinions. The Gospel is divided into lessons of proper length, with appropriate questions to each, and there is added a table of the harmony of the four gospels; a chronological table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life, and an appendix, with more minute explanations of persons, places, and things referred to in the text than would be proper in the notes. The work is illustrated with a number of engravings of biblical scenes, a map of Palestine, and explanatory cuts; and we think that it will become both popular and useful, as it is in a great measure a combination of a concordance, question-book, and Bible dictionary.

THE GORDIAN KNOT; a Story of Good and Evil By Shirley Brooks. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This novel was commenced serially in one of the English magazines some nine years ago, but its publication was interrupted, we believe, on account of a quarrel between the author and the conductors of the periodical in which it appeared. Mr. Brooks has revised and remodelled it to some extent, and it is now issued complete, with such improvements as his mature judgment could suggest. The "Gordian Knot" cannot be called a pleasant story, but it is certainly a fascinating one. The plot is skilfully carried out, and the characters, although somewhat sketchy, are lifelike, and those of "Alban Cheriton" and "Maria Prescott" in, particular, are described in a masterly manner. Some of the scenes are exceedingly effective, and the *dénouement* is dramatic in the best sense of the word. Indeed, were the story itself of less merit, it would be worth reading for the sake of that chapter in which is described the reconciliation of the husband and wife by the death-bed of the forsaken mistress.

NO LOVE LOST: a Romance of Travel. By W. D. Howells. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Mr. Howells, the author of one of the most charming books of the day, "Venetian Life," now comes before the public as a poet, and the scene of his little metrical romance is laid in the city of his love, Venice. The crippled measure which we call hexameter, for want of a better name, will, we fear, prevent Mr. Howells' poem from obtaining the popularity it deserves on account of its intrinsic merits. There are a number of fine passages in it, however, that lovers of poetry will be sure to appreciate, as this Venetian night scene, for instance:—

All the sunset had paled, and the campanili of Venice
Rose like the masts of a mighty fleet moored there in the water.
Lights flashed furtively to and fro through the deepening twilight.
Massed in one thick shade lay the Gardens; the numberless islands
Lay like shadows upon the lagoons. And on us as we loitered
By their enchanted coasts, a spell of ineffable sweetness
Fell and made us at one with them; and silent and blissful
Shadows we seemed that drifted on through a being of shadow,
Vague, indistinct to ourselves, unbounded by hope or remembrance.
Yet, we knew the beautiful night as it grew from the evening:—
Far beneath us and far above us the vault of the heavens
Glittered and darkened; and now the moon that had haunted the daylight
Thin and pallid, dimmed the stars with her fulness of splendor,
And over all the lagoons fell the silvery rain of the moonbeams
As in the chanson the young girls sang while their gondolas passed us—
Sang in the joy of love, or youth's desire of loving.

This poem was first published in the December number of *Putnam's Magazine*, and it is now issued in a handsome little volume, illustrated with one or two rather indifferent designs, which might have been omitted with advantage.

—From Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Geneva's Shield," by Rev. W. M. Blackburn; "Paul and Margaret, the Inebriate's Children," and "The Orphan's Triumphs," by H. K. P. Published by M. W. Dodd, New York. "Geneva's Shield" is a story of the Swiss Reformation, and the author has endeavored to portray the rise of the Reformation in Geneva previous to Calvin's time, and to give a picture of the struggles endured by those who first attempted to deliver the city from the rule of Savoy and Rome. In describing the civil and religious contests, the author has endeavored to draw a lifelike picture, and to bring the events of the time vividly before his readers. The events and the principal characters are historical, and, in all that is essential, the work is claimed to be a genuine history and not a fiction. The other two works named are stories for children, in which religious and moral ideas are set forth in an attractive manner.

—"Spectacles for Young Eyes," by S. W. Lander, published by Sheldon & Co., New York, is an attempt to describe things in and about New York so that young eyes will be able to see them from an instructive point of view. Our only commentary on the book is that the author needs instruction in the art of story-writing and the grammatical construction of the English language more than most of his readers do on the points he attempts to illustrate. The book has a number of illustrations, one of which, representing Hendrick Hudson making a trip up the Hudson river on a steamboat, is likely to be vastly edifying to the juvenile mind. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and E. H. Butler & Co.

—From J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 21 South Seventh street, we have received "Patty Bailey," a religious story for the young.

—"The Old Franklin Almanac" for 1869 has been issued by A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, and in its pages we find the usual amount of interesting and valuable information. As a work of reference this almanac is invaluable, and its tables of American and foreign events, necrology, and statistics are probably as complete as it is possible to make them.

LOVE AND LUNACY.

From the N. Y. World of yesterday.

A most extraordinary case has transpired, and is soon to be brought before Judge Sutherland, of this city, in which the honor and good name of a family that has given to the Republic one of its most distinguished soldiers is involved.

Major-General George G. Meade, who commanded the Union armies at Gettysburg, has a brother named Richard W. Meade, who was well known in past years to the public of this city and Brooklyn as the commodore of the receiving-ship North Carolina at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Commodore Meade was born in Minorca, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, at the time when his father was United States Minister at the Court of Spain. General Meade was also born in Spain during his father's residence there.

Commodore Meade received his commission as midshipman in the navy in 1826, and served the flag in various capacities until July, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of captain. During the war Captain Meade was in command of the receiving-ship North Carolina, and while in that position exhibited traces of mental excitement and eccentricity which made him noticeable to strangers. The old veteran who had smelt the brine in active service for so many years, found service at the Navy Yard very irksome, and sought for assignment to duty where the cannon's smoke and conflict of battle might rehabilitate his rather shattered nerves.

The Government, at his solicitations, granted him his request, and appointed Richard W. Meade to the command of the first-class steamship San Jacinto, a vessel constructed in 1850 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and which was famous for having taken part in the attack on the barrier forts in China, and also for having overhauled the steamer Trent while Commodore Wilkes had command of the San Jacinto, when Mason and Slidell were captured. The San Jacinto also allowed the Alabama to slip away from her at Martinique one night, to go forth burning and destroying merchantmen. It was to this vessel that Captain Meade was commissioned in the fall of 1863, and while in command of her the San Jacinto was driven ashore on the Florida Reefs, the vessel being a total loss.

The skill and vigilance of Captain Meade under the pressure of this disaster, or, at least, his soundness of mind and judgment, had to undergo a great deal of criticism, and on his arrival home he was tried by a commission for whatever indiscretion the loss of his vessel involved, and was censured and subjected to three years' suspension from duty. The judgment of the commission was, however, set aside, in deference, as it was then believed, to the eminent services of his brother General Meade, and Captain Meade's name was placed on the retired list without any loss of his rank or standing. Captain Meade had his temper soured by his unfortunate experience of active service, and many things combined to make his mind unsettled.

Captain Meade's family consisted of his wife, his son, Lieutenant Commanding R. W. Meade, Jr., who was at one time in charge of the gunboat Marblehead on blockading duty, a very gallant and brave officer, and two daughters, fair as lilies and blooming as June roses. It was said that these two young ladies far surpassed all Brooklyn feminines for their charms of loveliness, and accordingly many admirers paid suit to the beautiful daughters of Captain Meade. But the veteran was a stern "parient," and warned off all suitors in a melo-dramatic voice. Some four or five months since, however, a lady friend of the Meade family, who is gifted with great match-making propensities, had the audacity to introduce to the bosom of the Meade family a gallant, rich, and beautiful young man, who had amassed, it is said, the sum of $800,000 in land speculations in Vineland, New Jersey. This young gentleman was not slow in making advances to one of the young ladies, who soon "reciprocated" his affection, as the poetical slang of the present day terms love-making. After a short but sweet love-making our ardent friend proposed and was accepted, after proper inquiries had been made as to his previous history. Mrs. Captain Meade was very well pleased with the manner in which matters were proceeding, as she had obtained a most excellent and well-to-do son-in-law, but with Captain Meade it was different. The old sea dog waxed fierce at what he believed to be a most decided piece of impudence on the part of the lady who had introduced the Vineland proprietor into his house, with a view to stealing away one of his daughters. Besides, Captain Meade believed that the blood of the Bourbons, the Brunswicks, Hapsburgs, and several other noble houses channelled his blue veins, and he was exceedingly full of wrath at the idea that a mere speculator should become allied with the House of the Meades.

The aged veteran met some opposition in his own family, and a return of his periodical irritability seemed once more imminent. He is reported to have told the lady friend who introduced the Vineland speculator to the bosom of his family, that he "thought she had a great deal of impudence in introducing the d—d speculator, and he wanted her to know that his children were never intended to be placed on exhibition for d—d Yankee wife-hunters, and that before his girl was married to the d—d speculator, he would have more need of the undertaker than a wife." In other words, the aged veteran threatened to blow holes in the Vineland speculator. This pious yet valiant New Englander had no desire, however, to have daylight penetrate his earthly frame in that manner, and accordingly he took a hack and forthwith he hied him to the Tombs, where he made a complaint against Captain Meade, who was bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for one year. The bail was procured at once, and here comes the mysterious part of the story. Instead of being discharged, the aged veteran, who, it seems, according to the Vineland speculator's story, had showed symptoms of aberration of mind, was taken to another part of the Tombs, some farther legal forms were made perfect, and Captain Richard W. Meade found himself whisked off to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, of which institution he is now an inmate, and is likely to remain so, unless the matter is agitated.

One day after Captain Meade's incarceration in the terrible den of lunatics, Miss Meade was joined in the bonds of wedlock to the Vineland proprietor. It was the old story of the "funeral baked meats," etc., over again.

Captain Meade has now been five weeks in the lunatic asylum, and a number of his friends assert loudly that he is not at all insane, and that the charge has been trumped up against him by interested parties. The case was first brought before Judge Sutherland, who sent it to a referee; but the case has dragged slowly under his direction, and Captain Meade's friends are afraid that the companionship of howling lunatics may render him unfit for liberty when he is at last set at liberty by the slow process of law.

While the case is pending the decision of the referee, no other judge would feel justified, perhaps, in interfering in the matter. William C. De Witt, of Brooklyn, has been before Judges Sutherland and Lott in regard to the matter. Judge Sutherland is said to be satisfied with the progress now being made in the case. Judge Lott does not feel inclined to interfere, from a spirit of judicial courtesy. It is believed, however, by the time the matter is settled that Captain Meade, with his known irritable temper and agony of mind, will have proved to be a lunatic from the influence of his surroundings. Out of respect to the feelings of the family, we forbear to give the name of the Vineland speculator who married Miss Meade.

Captain Meade was one of the few remaining American naval officers of the old school, now almost extinct in the service. He believed fervently in "hearts of oak," "seventy-four gun frigates," "cat-o'-nine tails," "shiver me timbers," "d—n me eyes," and all that sort of thing. He was firm in the faith that a Yankee man-of-war was the terror of the world, and that one Yankee brig could whip seven ninety-gun British frigates off hand. To him Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the fights of the Constitution and Guerriere, the Wasp and the Hornet, the Chesapeake and the Shannon, were the greatest of all naval victories.

It was said that the sight of one of the old style tobacco papers, containing smoking tobacco, and which found purchasers at three cents a piece, with their gorgeous pictures of the dying Lawrence vomiting blue fire from his mouth, on board of a crazy-looking vessel of war, and giving vent to his dying wish, "Don't give up the ship," was wont to throw Commodore Meade into frantic spasms of patriotic enthusiasm.

He was fond of chanting the nautical song which has the refrain:—

"A Yankee ship and a Yankee crew,
Inglish captain would not do,
Tally Heigh-ho me Dandy oh."

He was a good officer to his men, though tyrannical at times, and would drink with them and accost them freely, and answer their salutations when he met them on the street. But on the quarter-deck he was punctilious as a Spanish Hidalgo, and exacted respect to the slightest or most trivial detail. He was passionately fond of buckram, etiquette, and precise formality, and would never yield an iota when in full dress uniform. Various stories are told of him, one of which may bear repetition. When in command of the North Carolina, Captain Meade issued instructions that no boat should be permitted to convey passengers to the receiving-ship from the shore excepting the regular scow.

Mrs. Meade dared to defy the captain in the husband, and was conveyed on board of the vessel by an irregular craft. These boats were always ready, for a trifling consideration, to carry sailors who wished to desert on shore, and Captain Meade, with Spartan justice, did not wish to make an exception in favor of his wife, when the rules for which he demanded a most scrupulous observance were violated. It is said that Mrs. Meade was placed in irons for daring to disobey his orders, as the captain did not desire to make fish of one and flesh of another.

At another time he was said to have threatened to disinherit a male relative for changing his religious belief. A hot, irritable, at times furious sort of man, but at all events a man somewhat rough hewn, and not amenable to every day silken and pretentious politeness of the crowd, his ideal of the service was of the antique type, and best found its representative in the old song of which Captain Meade was very fond:—

"The Foe thought he'd struck; but he cried out,
A-v-au-st,
The colors of Columbia he nail'd to the Mast,
And he died like a true Yankee S-a-i-l-o-r."

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw 3t2 31

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes timber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1839wfm

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila,
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 702 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwfm

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,696 74
On Fire Risks	145,205 06
	$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845 71
	$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605 77
On Fire Risks	148,317 72
	$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.	107,498 82
	$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74
Fire Losses	73,485 87
Return Premiums	59,141 02
Reinsurances	30,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89
Expenses	29,908 65
	$710,837 31
	$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900	Par	
	Market value, $1,130,325 25	
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3150. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank	$116,150 08
	Cash in Drawer	413 65
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
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Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

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PHILADELPHIA.

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WM. J. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
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THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.
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BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
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WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
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HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
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J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
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This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mwfsmrp

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wheeler,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 27

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
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8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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MERRICK & SONS,
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Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

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ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
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Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
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WM. D. ROGERS,
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To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, December 5.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 15.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

FIRST CABIN	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.	STEERAGE
to London	$100		$35
to Paris	115		40
		to Liverpool	40
		to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.	Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE.	Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	} by Branch Steamer.	St. John's, N. F.	} by Branch Steamer. 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULA, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of south, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton
Saturday, Dec. 5, don't go | Saturday Dec. 5, 4½ A.M
Monday, " 7, 7 A.M | Monday, " 7, 11 A.M
Tuesday, " 8, 8 A.M | Tuesday, " 8, 2 M.
Wednesday, " 9, 9 A.M | Wednesday, " 9, 1 P.M
Thursday, " 10, 9 A.M | Thursday, " 10, 1 P.M
Friday, " 11, 10 A.M | Friday, " 11, 2 P.M
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 14

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
8 28 tf Captain.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND BOOK.
FARE 10 CTS.
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

The Artillery Trials at Fortress Monroe—Letter from General Barnard.

To the Editor of the New York *Times:*—The importance of the subjects involved seems to require some notice of editorials which appeared in your issues of the 20th and 25th, concerning our "coastwise forts" and the recent experimental firings at Fortress Monroe.

Let me first say that no one connected with those firings is accountable for the expressions which you quote from newspaper accounts. Had you yourself been present, or a reporter delegated by you, not only would you have had free access, but full explanation. Indeed, the character of the targets and the object in constructing them were, in the beginning, explained to all who choose to be present and listen. It, therefore, you have not such detailed accounts as are given by the London *Times* of Shoeburyness experiments, it is not the fault of those who directed those at Fortress Monroe.

At these recent firings it was sought by the "engineers" to bring together some of the most prominent representatives of iron manufacture, of civil engineering, of science, and of naval and military construction. There was no other limit to the number invited than that imposed by the limited accommodations to be found at Fortress Monroe.

And now a word as to the targets themselves and the objects in view. There were three targets. First, a *facsimile* of the Totten casemate, designed by the eminent military engineer whose name it bears, after elaborate and prolonged experiments, and a type of the most perfect construction, for its date, in the world. Unfortunately, that date just preceded the great revolution in artillery and naval construction. It is an easy solution of the problems which this revolution has propounded to announce "granite." As there are now existing many important works built on this plan, it is at least a fair matter for experiment to ascertain just what degree of modern artillery fire they will endure, and whether they can be made, by any modification, available for the defense of the harbors they were designed to defend; or, if not, to see the ocular proof exhibited. We know, indeed, that Fort Sumter (not even a granite work, only brick,) with its old armament of small ordnance, had a contest with "monitors," armed with "15-inch guns," and that the advantage certainly was not with the monitors.

Second. An "open embrasure" of earth, strengthened by iron about the throat, designed as a modification of the "barbette" system, and intended for the protection of gunners and guns firing over "earthen" parapets.

Third. A gun casemate with an iron front or shield.

These two last named structures can alone be considered "experimental" in the proper sense of the term. They were both designed three years ago, before a single experiment had been made in England for harbor forts, if we except the rattle one in 1861 upon the Thorneycroft bars, for the first experiments in England on land casemate fronts were made in November, 1865, with a granite casemate, and with a shield on Chalmer's plan, somewhat modified by the English engineers; but the accounts thereof did not reach us till long after that date. It is not necessary here to consume space in explaining why it took so long to get these constructions authorized, nor why so much delay occurred after the constructions were complete. It is enough to say that, designed and built so long anterior to the date of trial, they by no means represented the knowledge of the day in this sort of construction. Indeed, could this delay have been anticipated, considerable changes would have been made. It may one, therefore, expected complete "success" for the targets, it was certainly not the designer.

Considering these qualifying facts, the results were by no means discreditable. At the iron portion, the entire area of which was only eleven feet by twelve, six rounds were fired at a distance of 150 yards. All these were made from some of the heaviest guns known, viz.: the 15-inch smooth-bore and the 12-inch rifle. The first fire was with reduced charge, the second, third and fourth with the maximum charges the guns could bear, the fifth and sixth with like charges, only reduced to represent the longer, but still very close, range of 500 yards. Four of these shots were designedly fired at the weakest points that could be selected, and so great was the accuracy that but one of these six shots deviated perceptibly from the precise spot aimed at.

The fifth shot, directed at an unessential appendage of the shield—an isolated piece of iron, constituting a sort of lintel over the embrasure—broke it in two, the shot and a portion of the fragments enterine. Of the other five shots, no one penetrated through the shield of fragments thrown off from the iron, but two or three, detached from the rear surfaces of the 12-inch plates (showing that that thickness, unbacked, is insufficient), were dangerous, and these would have been stopped by a skin. Indeed, on removing the board-screen after the fourth shot to take a photograph, there was but one single mark of flying fragments upon it, and that high overhead.

As to the guns used, you need no information concerning the 15-inch. The 12-inch rifle, with seventy pounds of powder and an expanding projectile, is fully equal in its effects to the English 12-inch gun with seventy-six pounds of English powder. The two projectiles from the rifle were a 685 pound steel and a 658 pound chilled iron shot. From the 15-inch gun three 480 pound steel and one 450 pound cast-iron shot were fired. Three of the six blows upon the iron of this target were the most powerful that have been produced by modern artillery, and two others only inferior to these.

But the target was erected and the experiments made with other objects than to test this particular shield. Your own remarks November 20 on "our coastwise forts" certainly make prominent enough the necessity for experimental firing; indeed, your very first paragraph suggests reasons to fire at even so "antiquated" a material as granite, which are not invalidated by your subsequent statement that "solid masonry crumbles before the fire of 15-inch and 20-inch guns brought to bear at that short range which the monitor may establish for itself with impunity. Suppose we grant this fact, and then submit that earth shall be substituted. In that case we have ciphered out of existence millions of dollars expended on granite walls in times gone by."

We may indeed have ciphered the money out of existence, but not the works themselves. There they are, and, perhaps, may yet have certain important uses though, as you rightly state, "they are founded on antiquated systems." At any rate, it is the duty of the "engineer" to test that point. And I feel confident that every engineer would most gladly substitute "earth" for crumbling granite; far more gladly, indeed, than to resort to a material so costly as iron and, as yet, so unsatisfactory. Earth is the cheapest of all materials and the best possible medium to resist cannon shot. Let any one, however, look at a 15-inch or a 20-inch gun mounted behind an earthen parapet, and he will recognize that those who load and direct these ponderous weapons are scarcely protected at all, and this defect is not remedied by forming an earthen embrasure. Unless, therefore, the battery be very high earth alone is entirely inadequate as a protection for guns or gunners. Again, it frequently occurs that very limited but most important sites are to be occupied, such as the artificial sites at Spithead, England, and many on our own coast, which afford insufficient space for the requisite number of guns in ordinary earthen batteries, and which are so low that such batteries are quite inadmissible.

On the other hand, it is, as you very justly remark, a very serious question how far (if at all) iron may be wisely employed to advantage in covering forts or parts of forts, and particularly to protect gun, gunners, and gun-carriages from the tremendous artillery of modern naval warfare." One thing about this question is certain—the amount of money it requires is immense, and such structures cannot be entered upon without some reasonable confidence that this enormous expenditure will not only be adequate at the present day, but that it will not, like granite construction, be utterly inadequate to resist the improved weapons of another year. You are doubtless familiar with the recent experiments at Shoeburyness, at least as they are exhibited by the accounts of the London *Times*. In the "Gibraltar," the "Plymouth," the "Experimental" (or War Office) and the "Millwall" shields you have seen the trials of the most elaborate constructions of this kind that human art, aided by protracted study and experimental research, has as yet been able to make. Without commenting upon the "success" or "failure" of any one of these structures, I will only ask you to conceive an American 20-inch gun or just double the power of any of those actually used directed against them.

Such is the "dilemma imposed upon us;" and you are quite right in the use of the pronoun. It is not a dilemma for "engineers" alone, but for the nations which it concerns. It is quite common to attribute to "engineers" certain "opinions" which they are warned they must "change." Until, however, something is established with regard to future construction, we must try to make the best use of such means as we have, and included among them are "earth obstructions, torpedoes, floating batteries," etc.; and, though last, perhaps not least, the newly devised carriage which I should call the "Moncrief" were it not that the model be an American "engineer" officer on precisely the same principle, has been in existence for many years, and that other plans to accomplish the same purpose have been under study and even trial with us during the last year or two.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

J. B. BARNARD,
Col. of Engineers, Brev. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

P. S.—In writing the above I find I have been in error (trusting to my memory alone) concerning English experiments. Beside those referred to, others had been made, prior to 1865, for protecting granite or brick masonry by the use of iron plates, and in 1862 and 1863, interesting and, for the date, very successful experiments were made upon iron shields designed by Captain Inglis, R. E., an officer whose researches and experience in this branch of modern military and naval engineering probably exceed those of any other, and who has given us the most valuable summaries of the result of long-continued and varied English trials.

The Effort to Procure the Pardon of Hester Vaughan.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

SIR:—From the New York papers of to-day it is ascertained that a meeting was held last night at Cooper Institute, to devise means for securing the pardon of Hester Vaughan, who has been sentenced to death for infanticide in Philadelphia. Subscriptions were taken up in large amounts, and the Women's Rights women had a fine opportunity to air their radical views on the suffrage and other kindred questions. It is surely benevolent in these New York ladies to turn their vision away from the "Bonaboola Gah" that lies beside their own doors to ameliorate the condition of us benighted heathens in Philadelphia, and we should, no doubt, be very grateful to them for their efforts in behalf of this woman, guilty of no greater crime than the brutal murder of her own baby.

This, however, is supposed to be a work of supererogation on the part of these New York ladies, as no one in this city has ever for a moment supposed that the sentence of death against Hester Vaughan would be executed. Governor Geary is a humane man, and would be unlikely to sign the death-warrant of this unfortunate young woman. It is probable that he may refuse to pardon her, thinking the prison the safest place for a woman of her proclivities, and in this view he will be joined by thousands of kind hearted people, male and female, in this city, who, while they would deprecate her execution, would not be willing to see her let loose again upon society.

About the large collection said to have been taken up in New York, to what purpose is it to be applied? Do these New York people think our Governor, General Geary, a Christian man and a brave soldier is as venal as some of the Governors of New York have been, and as ready to pardon murderers for a consideration? Certainly, beyond the expense of having the evidence in the case copied, and the publication of the intention to apply for a pardon made through the columns of a newspaper, there should be no occasion for money. The writer has obtained pardons for more than one criminal, and never knew the cost of application to exceed $20, all told. This sum could have certainly been contributed by some one of those intensely charitable sympathizers without the necessity of calling a public meeting for the sole purpose of showing that if a woman knows enough to be hung she knows enough to vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1868.

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E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
DONNELLY vs. DONNELLY
June Term, 1868, No. 22. In Divorce.
To MARY S. DONNELLY, Respondent:—
Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service of this notice having failed in consequence of your absence.
ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Attorney for Libellant.
11 24 28 12 1 4

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 702 RACE Street. 7 22 tf

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We Issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
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Central Pacific Railroad Co
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11 tf

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AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Roc' Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canada summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS—At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7 30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8 15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 30 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 10 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 52 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M. at 12 45 and 3 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 10 A. M. and 1 55 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00, and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 2 10 A. M., 1 44, and 10 10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2 00 and 5 25 A. M., 9 35 P. M., passing Reading at 4 44 and 7 06 A. M., and 11 40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10 10 and 11 55 A. M., and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45, 11 20 A. M., and 5 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M., and 5 35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dunpan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN,
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 8½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7 10, 8, 9 40, and 11 10 A. M., 1 40 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40 and 10 40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7 50 A. M. 12 40, 5 40 and 9 25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7 50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2 30 and 7 15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10 45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 5 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11 30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 5 00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7 45 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10 55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 4 35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6 25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7 50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4 20 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11½ General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7 45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5 00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8 45 A. M., 2 45 and 4 15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 11 20 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6 20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2 10, 5 25, and 8 20 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 4 05 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater Riverside, River on, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 4 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9 45 A. M., 3, 6 30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville Tullytown, Schenck's, Edding on, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9 45 A. M., 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9 45 A. M. 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 3 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND RIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 30, 3 30, and 5 30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Ramsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Jewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 30 and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horneerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10 30 A. M., 4 10, and 9 10 P. M.
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3 10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8 30 A. M., 3 40 and 7 10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo express	10 00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Fast Line	10 25 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 30 P. M.
Erie Express	4 20 P. M.
Day Express	6 20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing SUNDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 40 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7 00 and 8 10 A. M., 1 35, 4 15 and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail, 9 30 A. M., Express, 2 25 P. M., Express, 7 25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at tickets office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7 45 A.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARKET STREET FIRE.

Losses of the Different Sufferers and their Insurances.

The losses and insurances of the various parties affected by the great fire which occurred on Market street last evening, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere, have been ascertained to be as follows:—

T. Morris Perot & Co. were completely burned out. Their loss in stock and fixtures will range between $150,000 to $200,000, altogether as yet they can hardly form any just estimate. They are heavily insured in Philadelphia, New York, and New England Companies, probably to an amount sufficient to cover two-thirds of their loss. The building occupied by them is part of the Thomas estate. Nothing of it is left standing save the walls. It was valued at $40,000, and was fully insured.

Kilburn, Gates & Co. sustain a loss of between $45,000 and $50,000. They are insured in New York, New England, and Philadelphia Companies to about two-thirds of the amount. The firm leased the building they occupied from the Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company. It was damaged to the extent of $20,000, but was fully insured.

The building occupied by the firm of William W. Paul & Co. was owned by Mr. Paul himself. He had it insured in the Franklin to an amount sufficient to cover the damage it received. The stock and fixtures of the firm were insured in the American, Delaware Mutual, Manufacturers', and Union Mutual to the extent of $45,000. This insurance will cover their loss.

The loss of Sellers & Brothers is also fully covered by insurance. They are insured as follows:—Enterprise, $2500; Mutual, $2000; Reliance, $6500; Royal, $4000; Fame, $2500.

Messrs. Graeff & Jordan, successors to J. W. Carson & Co., lose between $16,000 and $20,000. They are insured as follows:—North Amer[ican], $20,000; Royal, $5000; Reliance, $5000; Ent[erprise], $10,000; Philadelphia, $3,000.

The building they occupied [was] damaged. It belongs to the [estate] Windslow, and is fully in[sured].

The loss of Messrs. [Wal]ton to $30,000. Fully in[sured]. Lloyd Supple[e] & Walker will approximate Fully insure[d]. e & Walton lose by water $20,000 land com[pa]nies in Philadelphia and New England [com]panies.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Leather Thief—Another Arrest—Passing Counterfeit Money—Wharf Thieves—Larceny of Clothing—Rearrested—Stealing Brass.

—James McCarty and George White were arrested yesterday at Front and Noble streets, with two sides of leather in their possession. Not being able to account for them, they were conducted before Alderman Toland, who held them to answer.

—Policeman Houck, of the Seventh District, yesterday took into custody one Daniel Cullen for being implicated in the robbery of a house at New Market and Poplar streets, from which some $80 were stolen. He was bound over by Alderman Toland.

—Jermon Taylor is the name of an individual who this morning was committed by Alderman Toland for a further hearing, on the charge of passing counterfeit five-cent pieces. He was arrested at Vine street wharf.

—James Sloan, Patrick Hughes, and James Young have been sent to prison by Alderman Tittermary. They are implicated in several robberies that have taken place within a short time along the wharves. They were captured on Shippen street wharf.

—John McCormick, a character well known to the police authorities, was yesterday taken into custody. He is charged with being concerned in the robbery of lead, etc., from the Government storehouse at the foot of Catharine street. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

—Daniel Lennings yesterday went into the White House at Bridesburg and helped himself to a quantity of clothing which was kept in the upper rooms. He also took a gold ring valued at $20. Alderman Neill held him for trial.

—William Smith (colored) was held a day or two ago for stealing a wagon cover and a blanket from a stable at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, was rearrested yesterday, and charged with the larceny of a lot of clothing from the stables of Colonel William B. Thomas. After a hearing before Alderman Massey he was committed to Prison.

—Some two weeks since the mill of Mr. Armstrong, situated in Germantown, was burned down. Some thief went into the ruins and stole a lot of brass cocks and other articles, valued at $250. Yesterday Henry Birner was arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Good, was required to enter bail in $1000 for his appearance at court.

LECTURES.—A large and appreciative audience assembled in Concert Hall last night to listen to a lecture by Rev. William B. Cullis on the subject of "Our Young Men." The lecturer on coming forward was received with great applause, after which he proceeded to deliver a powerful, suggestive, and entertaining lecture. He described with thrilling interest and in the most earnest and eloquent manner the significancy of a young man's life and the grandeur of his destiny, and set forth, in clear, nervous, and impressive language, the needs and perils of youth. Every mother and sister present would thank the speaker for clothing in such earnest burning words those warnings and suggestions they have longed to give for the safety and good of their sons and brothers. Indeed, the riveted attention and the frequent plaudits of the vast company proved the deep interest all felt in the subject. The speaker's remarks in regard to religion and amusements were well received. They prove him to be in advance of many older than himself on such subjects. He argued that it was wrong to surrender these amusements and recreations, pure and good in themselves and elevating in their tendency, to the Devil and his emissaries. He believed that God sent the billiard table into the world to do good; but good men thought they saw in it a thousand devils, and they surrendered it to bad men, who have prostituted it to bad purposes. It is our duty to rescue it and surround it with pure and elevating tendencies, and make it a means of doing good. He hoped soon that not only would every Young Men's Christian Association have their billiard room, but every home that could afford it. Mr. Cullis does not believe in sending his audience to sleep. He possesses a large fund of illustrative and amusing anecdote, from which he draws and relates with the happiest effect. The lecturer concluded a discourse of about an hour and a half by a splendid peroration. Mr. Cullis leaves next week for the West, where he is engaged to lecture.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, President Eli K. Price in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted and a number of letters read by the Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., and valuable donations received. The regular election for officers being in order, the following gentlemen were chosen for 1869:—

President—Eli K. Price.
Vice-Presidents—William P. Chandler, Wm. S. Vaux, William Duane, and John Farnum.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry Phillips, Jr.
Recording Secretary—Samuel L. Taylor.
Treasurer—Thomas E. McElroy.
Historiographer—Charles H. Hart.
Curator of Numismatics—Alfred B. Taylor.
Curator of Antiquities—Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.
Librarian—William T. Taylor, M. D.

Mr. Phillips made a statement to the Society relative to a late discovery of coins upon the body of General Agnew, buried at Germantown after the memorable battle at that place. Dr. Brinton made a communication in regard to recent Indian discoveries in the far West, and announced that a handsome present of aboriginal remains was on its way to the Society, from Dr. Comfort, U. S. A. The Committee on the Amelioration of the Condition of the Indian Tribes reported progress and was continued. A special committee to obtain autographs for the Society was appointed, consisting of Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., A. B. Taylor, and R. C. Davis. A number of members were proposed and elected, after which the Society adjourned.

LEGERDEMAIN.—That king of magicians, the celebrated Professor D. B. St. Jean, will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Sioux Tribe, No. 87, Improved Order of Red Men, at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets, on Monday evening next, the 7th inst. He commences at 8 o'clock. If you wish to aid the Tribe, and also be amused, attend.

THE OPERA MATINEE.—The first matinee of Mr. Maretzek's season of grand opera will be given to-morrow at the Academy of Music. Verdi's opera of *I Vespri Siciliani* will be performed, with Signori Antonucci, Orlandini, and Brignoli and Miss States in the cast. The performance will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FAIR AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The Fair at Horticultural Hall in aid of the Home for the aged and infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which opened on Monday evening last with crowds, speeches, music, and splendor, still continues with unabated success. It is unquestionably one of the finest exhibitions of the kind that has taken place in this city for a long time. A general interest has been taken in it, not only by the members of the particular denomination under whose auspices it is being conducted, but also by the good and benevolent of all other faiths. In consequence of this support the enterprise has paid, will pay, and it cannot be doubted but that in the winding up the expectations of those who have it immediately in hand will have been far surpassed. Certainly nothing could more strongly appeal to the charities of the public than a call in behalf of the aged and infirm. It is, in sooth, a duty to render honor and aid to the hoary head and assistance to the decrepid, but yet there is a touch of beauty in that species of gratification which arises from giving them help. The Fair will continue for the rest of this week, and during the whole of the coming week.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, B. F. Morrill was arraigned on the charge of aiding and [abetting] in the unlawful removal of whisky [from] other than a bonded warehouse [to] a place bearing, and was held for trial. He waived a hearing.

Morrill, it will be remembered, [one] of the witnesses in the case considered, was one of the George W. Alexander of the United States vs. United States Distiller, now pending in the Philadelphia District Court before Judge Cadwalader, and is alleged to be implicated in the fraud upon which that prosecution is founded.

A NEW PASTOR.—Services appropriate to the commencement of the pastoral work are announced to take place on Sunday morning, at the Church of the Messiah, Locust street, below Broad. Rev. Dr. Brooks, of New York, the newly-elected pastor, will preach on the occasion. Dr. Brooks enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest speakers in the Universalist denomination.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner Daniels was notified this afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of Francis Smithing, who committed suicide by hanging himself from the dormer window of his residence, No. 1210 Leithgow street. Deceased was fifty-five years of age.

A WELCOME.—Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, will be received by his numerous friends in this city on the 8th of December. An address of welcome will be made by the Hon. William C. Alexander.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER — Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, the case of the Commonwealth was closed yesterday, and the defense was opened by James V. McDonough, who stated that he expected to prove that the Alderman, the principal witness for the prosecution, was in no condition to see what he had testified, and also that Heenan acted upon the aggressive, having obtained a hatchet from Smith's tavern, and following Eaton's party, when the shots were fired in self-defense.

William Murphy, upon being sworn this morning, testified that on the evening of the shooting he had returned from Fox's Theatre, and stopped at Smith's tavern; Heenan came in, got a hatchet from behind the counter, and went out, carrying it by his side; soon afterwards Heenan returned, and a number of men entered the tavern; a difficulty occurred, during which the prisoner was seen with a pistol in his hand; the disturbance ceased, and the party went out, Heenan's party going first and Eaton's party being shoved out afterwards; Heenan reached over the bar—didn't see the hatchet—and walked out; the witness did not go into the street until the shooting was over, but did not see who did it.

Cross-examined—He said, Heenan entered the tavern, took the hatchet from the counter, and crossed to Sullivan's tavern, and stood on the corner with the hatchet in his hand; he did not go into the house; the witness followed, and finding Sullivan trying to make Ewing leave his house, he wanted him to come out; after this Heenan and several others returned to Smith's and took a drink, and then Eaton and his party entered, Eaton dancing about and flourishing a pistol; the first party put Eaton's party out, Heenan helping; it appeared that this party that came in wanted to fight, and Ewing, who was drunk, rushed at them.

Re-examined—He said he was taken from his oyster vessel in Chesapeake Bay and brought here to testify.

Frank Adams, bartender for Sullivan, having last evening testified that he was in the second story of Sullivan's house, and seen from the window the occurrences in Smith's tavern, the occurrences detailed by Mr. Murphy, and the District Attorney having cross-examined him closely upon the possibility of such a thing, Mr. Brooke this morning called Messrs. George D. Glenn, B. C. Worthington, and Joseph C. Fuller, who went there last evening and tried the experiment, and testified that it was easily done.

Peter Ellis sworn—Testified that on this night he was at Smith's tavern, at Fifth and Spruce, with Heenan, Eaton, Trainor, and others, when a kind of fight occurred and all were hustled out of the house; standing on the door-stoop Heenan said to Eaton, "Jerry, I'll remember you;" and Eaton, levelling a pistol at Heenan, replied, "You seem to have picked me out as a mark;" Heenan went back into the tavern, tussled with a man over a table, and said, "Give me that pistol;" the reply of the man was not heard, but Heenan returned to the door, held up his hand and said, "I am not fixed;" Eaton and his party crossed the street and went up Fifth street, the witness being with them; they were going up Fifth street when suddenly some one ran up to Eaton and took a pistol from him, saying, "Give me that pistol, if you are afraid to shoot;" as he turned round this man was recognized as Michael Leary; Eaton walked right up Fifth street, very drunk; very soon a shot was fired; there was a sound of breaking bottles in Heenan's party, and some one of them said, "Come back, you —— ——, and fight;" the witness crossed the street and continued walking up the street, and then a number of shots were fired rapidly; he saw Eaton at Trainor's house a short time after that, but never again saw Leary or Trainor; no shot had been fired up to the time that Leary took the pistol from Eaton.

The cross-examination of the witness had just begun when our report closed.

Ignored.

The indictments preferred against Conover for the murder of Henry Scattergood, and Patrick Keagan for the murder of James Thompson, at Germantown, were returned this morning "ignored" by the Grand Jury.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Baemer vs. Phelan & Bucknell. An action to recover for lumber sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $774 66.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Morlachi vs. McDonough. An action to recover salary as principal danseuse in the *Black Crook* ballet. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $612.

Henry Finkleimer vs. Conrad Hopf, Christian Reutcher, and John W. Hencill. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful ejectment by defendant from certain premises of which plaintiff claimed he held rightful possession. The defense set up that plaintiff's tenancy had expired, and he would not leave when requested. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The Court is now engaged in listening to the argument of counsel in the Alexander case.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL L. [illegible]AIN, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition and an appraisement of the personal property, which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by said Court on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
RICHARD LUDLOW,
12 4 fm11 Attorney for Petitioner.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS:

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
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John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler,

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm]

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Chief Justice Chase from Richmond—The President's Forthcoming Message—Preparing for the Next Session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Chief Justice Chase

will arrive here to-morrow from Richmond, in order to open the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday. Some of the Associate Justices are already here, and the remainder will arrive by to-morrow evening.

A Snow Storm

commenced about noon. It is the first of the season here.

The story that the

President's Message

had got out is incorrect. Only three pages of it are in type. The remainder is in manuscript, and was read at the

Cabinet Meeting

to-day. The President is determined that no copies of his message shall get out this year prior to its transmission to Congress. The

Secretary of the Treasury

is about to institute an investigation as to how his report got out. It is said he proposes offering a reward for the conviction of the party or parties who sold it to Wall street.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Arrival of Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—About twenty Senators and thirty members of the House have arrived here. The number is increased by every arrival.

A Snow Storm

commenced to-day at 11 o'clock, and still continues.

The President

has written about two-thirds of his message. Some of the reports of heads of departments are also unfinished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Receipts from customs from November 23 to November 30, inclusive:—Boston, $297,756; New York, $1,988,000; Philadelphia, $102,286; Baltimore, $67,655; San Francisco, October 21 to Oct. 31, $311,017. Total, $2,766,714.

SNOW.

Railroad Trains Blocked up in the Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 4.—There are from two to three feet of snow on the upper Minnesota river. It snowed for three days and three nights incessantly. A Government supply train for Fort Washington was snow bound on the Yellow Medicine river.

The Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The fire this morning in the building No. 514 Broadway, known as the Theatre Comique, was soon extinguished, with a loss of $15,000 to $20,000. Insured for from $2000 to $3000. The fire originated from the heater. George Sharde, a fireman, had a leg broken.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Reading, 98; Canton Co., 49; Erie, 37½; Cleveland and Toledo 113½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 112; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 132; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 87½; Hudson River, 159; 5-20s, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108; do. new, 110½; 10-40s, 103½. Gold, 135. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¼. Government Gold sold to-day at 135 45-100.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Cotton quiet at 24½c. Flour steady; 8900 barrels sold at yesterday's quotations. Wheat firmer. Corn dull; 29,000 bushels sold at $1 16@1 17. Oats firmer; 32,000 bushels sold at 74½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $25@25 50. Lard steady at 15½@15¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 23½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime choice red, $2 25@2 40. Corn firm; prime white, 95@98c.; yellow, $1 03@1 08. Oats firm at 76c. Rye dull at $1 40@1 47. Pork dull at $26@26 50; bacon stock scarce; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 18c. Lard dull at 16½c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Nett receipts for the week, 7702 bales; receipts coastwise 112; total, 7411 bales; foreign exports, none; exports coastwise, 3297 bales; stock, 17,874 bales; sales of the week, 3970 bales. Cotton is dull and ¼c. lower; middlings, 23½@; Sea Islands, 40c.@$1 30.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

FOR THE

Christmas Holidays.

MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS.
EXPENSIVE SILKS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS.
4-4 PURE SILK VELVETS.
SATIN STRIPE SKIRTINGS.
STRIPE POPLIN SKIRTINGS.
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS.
BELLE HELENE SKIRTS.
FIRST QUALITY ASTRACHANS.

6000 yards DELAINES for Presents for the Helps of the house.
6000 yards fast Fast Colored CHINTZES, do.
2000 yards 4-4 FRENCH CHINTZES, do.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, and Neck Ties. 12 4 fmwlmrp

OPERA GLASSES.

One of the best assortments, including many new designs, just received, and for sale at low prices by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
12 4 fmwrp PHILADELPHIA.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

GRANT.

The General to Hold a Levee in Boston this Afternoon.

Affairs in Baltimore and New York—Large Sales of Government Gold.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The jury in the case of

Stephen T. Denny,

on trial for the murder of Charles Childs, after being locked up all night, came into court this morning and rendered a verdict of

Guilty of Manslaughter.

The prisoner seemed much disappointed, as he expected acquittal on the plea of insanity.

Business

is quiet. The weather is cold, cloudy, and threatening snow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sales of Gold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Messrs. Ward & Co., of Wall street, purchased the gold sold at public auction by the Government this morning. The amount sold was only three hundred thousand dollars; the price obtained was 135·45.

Weston

arrived in Portland at 11·45 this morning.

The Central Road Overissuing Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Seward, Blatchford & Griswold have obtainde an injunction against the New York Central Road for fraudulently ouer-issuing $3,700,000 in bonds. It is claimed that $900,000 were issued without saying a word to any one.

Workingmen's Meeting—Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The workingmen of this city held a large meeting last night to protest against the contract system of labor in the penal institutions of the State. The Mayor presided, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting.

A fire in Clyde, Wayne county, this morning, destroyed property to the value of $25,000, including the hardware store of Blossom & Johnson, D. Waldruff's flour store, and several restaurants and small stores. The insurance amounts to $11,000 in the Home, of Hartford, and other companies.

The Cole Trial—Waiting for the Verdict.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Judge Hogeboom charged the jury in the case of General Cole for the murder of L. H. Hiscock, this morning, occupying two hours. The jury has been out for one hour. No verdict yet.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—General Grant went to Lowell this forenoon, with a committee from that city. He holds a levee at the St. James from 3 to 5 o'clock this afternoon, to afford citizens an opportunity to pay their respects.

Ship News.

PORTLAND, Dec. 4.—Arrived, steamship Damascus, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The schooner Lewis Chester, of Boston from Philadelphia, with coal for Salem, was run into and sunk by the schooner J. S. Wheldon, which vessel saved the crew and took them to Salem.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 4
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New, cp	100	88 N Penns	35
$100 do. b w. c b 10	9	sh C & Am	128½
$200 do. N. c & r c. 10	100	sh Ocean Oil	¾
$28.0 Read R 6s 44-45	93	sh Reading	48·91
$2000 Leh V R 6s	92½	100 do	49 16
$5000 Vt Cent,	2d 37½	100 sh InsCo NA, s5w	10
$8.00 Sch N 6s, '82	70¾	400 sh Phil & E	60 25½

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New, cp	100	45 sh Penna R	54½
$100 sh Read R	b5w 48½	100 sh Fulton Coal	6
100 do	int. 49	100 sh Sch N stk	5s. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, $8·00.
MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE GAITERS, $6 00.
BOYS' HIGH LACE BOOTS, $4·00.

Also a large stock of our own manufacture, at REDUCED PRICES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw] ABOVE CHESNUT.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

ROGERS' GROUPS,
SOLE AGENCY.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 fmwam5p PHILADELPHIA.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8p2

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ ct. ₩ lb.
Pots, 1st at 100lbs 7 75 @ 7 87½
Pearls, 1st sort 9 12½ @ 9 25
CANDLES—DUTY: 24c. ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ lb...45 @ 48
Do. pt. L'P's & Co 58 @ —
Do. (c.) d'd, ay 55 @ 60
Adam'ne City 19 @ 23
Adam'e State — @ —
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1·25 ₩ ton.
Lig. Ore Ton — @ —
Sidney — @ —
Pictou — @ —
Anth. $7,000 lb. 11·00 a 12·00
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ₩ lb.
Marac'o guiana 28 a 30
Guayaquil 9½ a 10½
Para — a —
St. Dom'o — a —
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₩ lb
Java, wh'e, ₩ lb g'd 21 a 23
Jamaica 14½ a —
Laguayra 14½ a —
Maracaibo 14 a 16½
St. Domingo, cash — a 17
COPPER— a 14¾
DUTY: Pig and Sheathing, sc. ₩ lb.
Sheathing new 22 a 24½
Sheath'g old 20 a 21
Sheath'g yel. 26 a —
Pig, Chile — a —
Bolts 33 a —
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol 2 15 a 2 17½
Aloes, ₩ lb 21 a —
Aloes Socotrine 75 a 85
Alum — 3½ a 3¾
Arrowroot, Ber 14½ a 14¾
Argols, rel. gla 21½ a 25
Arsenic, pow'd 2¾ a —
Assafœtida 25 a 40
Balsam Capivi 85 a —
Balsam Tolu 1 15 a —
Balsam Peru — a 3 50
Berries, Pera. gd 27 a 31
Berries, Turk — a —
Bi-carb. Soda, gd — a 4
Borax, refined 36½ a 37
Brimstone, rol 5 a 6
Brimstone, flor 7½ a 7¾
Brom'e, ₩ lb 3·50 a 3·70
Camph'r ₩ lb, pd, g — a —
Camphor, ref. 1 65 a —
Cantharides — a 1 65
Carbonate Soda 4½ a 5
Cardamoms 3·25 a 4 00
Castor Oil — a 35
Chamomile Fl. 15 a 50
Cobrate Potash, gold 24 a 25
Cochineal, ₩ gr 79 a 85
Coch Mex, gold — a 70
Copperas Am. — a 2
Cream Ta. g'd 30 a —
Cubebs, E. I. — a 80
Cutch, gold — a 8¾
Epsom Salts 3½ a 4
Gamboge 1·75 a 2·00
Gum Arabic, sifted 87 a 88
Gum Arabic, pkd 45 a 75
Gum Benzoin 80 a 85
Gum Myrrh, E. I. — a —
Gum Myrrh, Ty 55 a —
Gum Trag. 35 a 40
Gum Trag., flake 60 a 1·00
Hyd. Pota, Eng. and Fr. g 3·65 a 3·70
Ipecacuanha, Br. 3 00 a 3·75
Jalap in bd gd 65 a 90
Lac Dye 30 a 45
Liquorice Paste 24 a 32
Madder, Dutch gold 13½ a 14½
Madder, French gold 15a —
Manna, small flake 95a —
Manna, large flake 1·70a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Alep 5 a —
Oil Bergt'n 6·87½a 8·50
Oil Cassia 3 80 a —
Oil Lemon 4·00 a 4·50
Oil Peppermint 4·75 a —
Oil Orange — a —
Opium, Ty. 9 25 a 9·50
Ox. Acid ₩ lb 34 a —
Phosphorus 55 a —
Prus. Potash 38 a 40
Quicksilver 76 a 77
Rhubarb, Chi 2·25 a 3·25
Saleratus c'n 20 a —
S. Am'iac gd 8½ a 8¾
S. Soda, gold 1·77½ a 1·80
Sarsaparilla, Hon in bd gold 28 a 30
Sarsaparilla, Mex in bd gold — a 15
Senna, E. I. 20 a —
Senna, Alex 25 a 28
Shellac 44 a 51
Soda Ash 3½ c. gold 2·37½ a 2·62½
Soda, Sal 2 a 2½
Soda, Quin — a 2 35
Tar, Acid, g 43 a 48½
Verdigris, g 50 a 51
Vitriol Blue 9¾ a 11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30 per cent.
Prime West'n 8 50 a 9 00
Mixed — a 85
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2; Herrings, 61; Salmon, $8; Other pickled, $1 50 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, pickled or dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts ₩ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod 3 cw. 7 25 a 7 75
Pickl'd scale 4 50 a 4 62½
Pickled Cods 5 25 a 5 50
Mackerel No. 1, small — a 19 00
Mack. No. 2, M. 15 00 a 15 50
Mack. No. 3, M. 12 00 a 12 25
Salm'n Pic No. 1 25 00 a 26 00
Salmon Pic No. 2 — a —
Shad, C. No. 1, ₩ bbl — a —
Herr'g Pick'd — a —
Herr'g Sc'd, ₩ box 45 a —
Herring, No. 1 — a 80
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₩ ton.
North Riv. ₩ lb 16 a 24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent.
Sour 5·50 a 6·75
Rx. Am'ca, In., Ohio, & Mich. 7 10 a 11 00
Ohio Shipping 7·80 a 7 95
Ohio ex. bds. 8 10 a 9 75
Genesee do. 9 50 a 11·75
Canada Sup. — a —
Canada extra — a —
Brandywine 8 75 a 11 50
Georgetown — a —
Calif'a & Oregon 7·00 a 12·00
Alexandria — a —
Balt. How'd st — a —
Rye Flour 5 50 a 7 75
Corn Meal 5 25 a 5 10
do. Brandy'e 5·25 a 5 90
do. Punch — a 5 50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 3c.; Almonds, 6@10c. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Prunes 3c.; Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 35 ₩ cent.
Raisins, ₩ Pack 7 25a 7 50
Raisins, bch & qr's 3 65 a 3 70
Currants, 24 ₩ lb — a 12½
Citron — 28 a 29
Almonds, Sicily soft shell'd — a 14½
Almonds, shell'd — 44 a 46
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins 30 ₩ cent. ad val.:
Beaver ₩ pce: North'n 1·50 a 5·00
Southern 1·00 a 2·00
Western 1·25 a 4·00
Otter, No. 1 pces 5·00 a 8·00
Western 4·00 a 6·00
Red Fox, S'th 75 a 1·00
Raccoon, S'th 75 a 1·00
West. com 76 a 1·25
North 1·00 a 1·25
Mink, North'n 3 a 8·00
Western 3·00 a 7·00
Marten, N'th 5·00 a 20·00
Goat, Curacoa 45 a 50
Mex. — a —
Deer, Sal. gd 25 a 27½
S. Juan — a 42½
GRAIN—DUTY: 10 a 20 cts.
Wheat, w'te, bu — a 2 25
Cala. 2 25 a 2 45
Ohio 2 20 a 2 40
Mich., w. 2 20 a 2 25
Chicago, No. 1 1 84 a 1 85
do. No. 2 1 83 a 1 85
do. No. 3 1 40 a 1 42
Milwa'k, No. 1 1 64 a 1 65
do. No. 2 1 58 a 1 56
do. No. 3 — a —
Rye steady 1 40 a 1 41½
Corn, So. w. y. 1 22 a 1 23
" yellow — a —
" mixed 1 16 a 1 17
" Western
Barley 2 07 a 2 12
Barley, Mal. 2 30 a 2 40
Oats, State 71½ a —
" Ohio 71½ a 72
" Jersey 61 a 66
Peas, bie ₩ bu — a —
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 4 cents ₩ lb. and 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Blasting ₩ 25 lb — a 4 00
Shipping — a 4 50
Rifle 6 00 a —
RAY—
N Rin bls ₩ 100 lb 60 a 70
HEMP—DUTY: Russia $40; Manilla $75; Jute $15; Italian $40; Sunn and Sisal, $15 ₩ ton.
Russia, c'n, gold a 360·00
Sisal, gold 11½ a 12
Manilla, ₩ lb, gold — a 18¾
Jute, gold 5¾ a 6
Amer. und'd 160·00 a 170·00
Do. dressed 275·00 a 315 00
HIDES—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad valorem, gold
Ro. G. & Bayres
Gu Sit Cow 11½ a —
Do. do. gr. sld 21 a 21½
Oronoco 19½ a —
San Juan 17½ a 18½
Savanilla, etc 12 a —
Maracaibo & d — a 15
Maranh ox — a —
Matamoras — 12 a 13
P. Cab — 14 a 14½
Vera Cruz — 19½ a 18½
Tampico — 17½ a 18½
Dry Rio Gde, gd — 11 a 15
Calf, Soda dry 12 @ 13
Calcutta Buff, gd — @ —
Do. Kips ₩ pce 15½ @ 16½
Do. green — 13 @ 13½
Green Salted — 9½ @ 10
City Slaughter 14 @ 13½
HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ₩ gal.
Cuba, 60 gal., duty paid — @ —
Cuba, in bond gd — @ —
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ₩ lb.
1868 15 @ 25
1866-7 5 @ 20
Bavarian 15 @ 25
HORNS—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val.
Ox, B. A. & R., G. & C. — 17 00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal, ₩ lb...1·60 a 2 25
Madras & Gold, 1·10 a 1·65
Manilla, gold 70 a 1 00
Caracoa gold 80 a 1 00
Guatemala, gold 1·35a 1·42
IRON—DUTY: Bars $17; R. R. $70 ₩ ton; Boiler and Plate, 1½c. ₩ lb.; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½@2½c. ₩ lb. Pig, $9 ₩ ton. Sheet, &c. ₩ lb.
Pl., Eng. an. & Scotch 2d qual. 41 00 a 44 00
Pig, Am. cash 40·00 a 42 00
Bar, Eng. ref. 100 00 a —
Bar, Eng. m. 90·00 a —
Sheet, Russia, 1st qual. ₩ lb — 12½a — 13½
Sheet, English & American — a —
LEAD—DUTY: Pig, $2·00 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.
Galena — a —
Spanish, gold 6·42 a 6·45
Bar, un 6 50 a —
Sheet & Pipe, ni — a 12 00
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ₩ cts. ad val
Oak (S) Lt. ₩ lb 38 a 42
Oak Middle 36 a 46
Oak, heavy 40 a 46
Oak crop 42 a 46
Hemlock, light 28 a 29
Hemlock, med 27½ a 29
Hemlock, heavy 25 a 27
Hemlock, dam 19 a 22
LIME—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val.
Rockland, com — a 1·75
Lump — a 2·00
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ₩ c. ad val. Wholesale Prices
Timber, W. Pine, ₩ cubic foot — a —
Timber Oak, Oc — a —
Timber, Gay P. (by car) ₩ ft — a 3
East'n spruce per M 18·00 a 22 00
Shingles, ₩ bdl 3·75 a 4·50
Do. sawed, ₩ bdl. Cy M. 9 00 a 10·00
Pine Shingles, 4 50 a 9 50
Do. C. d. 2 in. ₩ M. 4 00 a 7 00
Do. Cypress, ₩ foot — a —
Lathes E. & M. 3 15 a 3 12½
Spruce, Pine 10 00 a 25 00
" W. Oak 100 00 a 125 00
" W. oak 60 00 a 150 00
Head's W. O — a 140 00
MOLASSES—DUTY: 30 cts. per gal.
N. O. ₩ g